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No. 3485.

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LITERATURE

A History of the Papacy during the Period of the Reformation. By Mandell Creighton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Peterborough.—Vol. V. *The German Revolt, 1517-1527.* (Longmans & Co.)

It is highly significant of the temper with which the Bishop of Peterborough has approached his subject, that only now in his fifth volume does he enter upon the actual outbreak of the Reformation movement in Germany. But it must not be forgotten that his purpose is to write a history not of the Reformation itself, but of the Papacy during the period of its activity. His interest does not, therefore, lie directly in the Reformers and their doings, but in the Popes and the situation in which they were placed in relation to the new movement. To understand this, it has been necessary to work laboriously through the phases of the great schism and the General Councils, and to establish point by point the manner in which the Papacy was affected by the result. It is now sought to explain how the Popes, in their changed position and in the face of the new forces working in the political system of Western Europe, dealt with the German revolt against their authority. This is Bishop Creighton's purpose in the present volume, and the plain statement of it forestalls several objections which might otherwise be naturally taken to it. The subject is one beset with controversy, and much depends upon the historian's point of view. The patriotic German or the ardent Protestant on the one hand, and the loyal Papalist on the other, will never arrive at any sort of agreement on the merits of the case. The bishop attempts—and we may say at once attempts with a large measure of success—to avoid the partisan attitude of either side. No doubt he will displease both parties. To the Roman Catholic he will appear too critical of the Papacy, and to the Protestant too cold in his estimate of the Reformers. But in this disadvantage—if disadvantage it be—he reflects, as it seems to us, with remarkable fidelity the

mature opinion of the Church of which he is a prelate—a Church which has steadily professed a claim to Catholicity, while it has never (unless in the generation following the Revolution of 1688) admitted in any official formulary the title of Protestant.

After this preface the reader will probably be glad to have not a criticism of debatable matters, but a statement of the main constituents of Dr. Creighton's volume. It opens with a brilliant picture of the Humanist movement in Germany, which brings out clearly its essential difference in spirit from the corresponding movement south of the Alps.

"In Italy, the revival of classical learning had occupied men's minds with the study of human character and the pursuit of beauty. It had produced a temper which was irreligious without being anti-religious, which was curious, observant, and critical without being constructive.....What Italy had gained was not so much a system as a mental attitude; and it was impossible that a mental attitude should be transplanted and grow up in the same shape as before.....Germany was the first country which distinctly admitted the influence of Italy; but it did not, in so doing, absorb the Italian spirit. The new learning won its way gradually through students, teachers, and universities; it was not carried home to the people by a great outburst of art and architecture, by the pomp and pageantry of princely and municipal life, such as dazzled the eyes of the Italians. It came from above, and won its way by conflict with old institutions and old modes of thought. The result was that it wore from the beginning the appearance of a reforming and progressive system, which proposed new modes of teaching and criticised existing methods. Moreover in Germany there had been a quiet but steady current of conservative reform in ecclesiastical matters, which had created an amount of seriousness not to be found in Italy, and was too powerful to be neglected by the leaders of a new movement. There had been a continuous attempt to deal by personal perseverance with the acknowledged evils of the times; there had been a succession of men who in their own ways laboured to heighten the religious, moral, and social life of the people. The new learning had to take account of these men, and at first wore the aspect of an aid to their endeavours. If it came as an impulse, it was valued as suggesting a method."

Probably the difference of national temperament had more to do with the result than the difference of the manner in which Humanism was diffused; and the fact mentioned, that religious reform being in the air made it necessary for the promoters of the new studies to keep in unison with it, is typical of the German feeling. There were abuses enough in the Church in Italy too; but there, when a voice was raised against them, it was likely to be raised equally against the vanity and worldliness of the Renaissance. Bishop Creighton traces with fine appreciation the lines of this early reforming movement in Germany. He shows how the tradition which proceeded from the school at Deventer was distinguished from that which passed direct from Italy and flourished at Augsburg and Nuremberg, and yet how for a time the two currents held their way together with like hopes and with a common sense of responsibility.

"In almost every town in Germany schools were established; the general average of intelligence was raised; books were widely circu-

lated; current questions were discussed, gravely among the learned, with coarse humour amongst the crowd. Men's minds were restless; they wanted a cause, a cry, and a leader."

How the old and the new came into collision is displayed in a lively chapter upon Reuchlin and the controversy which he excited. We pass with regret over the account of this dispute, and the admirable sketch of the 'Epistolæ Obscurorum Vironum' and its accompaniments, in order to reach the graver issues which arose from the preaching of indulgences by Tetzel. After a brief notice of Luther's youth, Bishop Creighton enters upon a set dissertation concerning indulgences, their origin and precise purpose, and the doubts and difficulties which, in the minds even of the most orthodox, hovered round the question of their rightness and expediency.

"Indulgences, granted to those who were contrite and had confessed, had an intelligible meaning. But a grant of plenary Indulgence, accompanied by a permission to choose a confessor, who was commissioned to give plenary absolution when necessary, and then apply the Indulgence so as to clear the score, was somewhat complicated. It certainly raised a presumption that such an Indulgence could do more than remit canonical penance. It seemed to imply that the Indulgence extended the scope of priestly absolution, or even availed to help the penitent to contrition. A member of Luther's order, a German Augustinian, Johann von Palz, who died in 1511, expended much ingenuity in considering the virtue of confession for converting attrition, or imperfect repentance, into contrition. Palz was of opinion that the Jubilee Indulgence availed for the remission of guilt and penalty alike. It extended the virtue of the sacrament of penance, which it included, to all cases, and so provided for the remission of guilt, while the Indulgence itself remitted all penalties."

Other questions are discussed, and the bishop concludes:—

"It is obvious that a complicated system of this kind taxed a trained intelligence to understand and explain it. Doubtless it was capable of being used as a means of quickening in the contrite heart the sense of Divine forgiveness, and a desire to bring forth the fruit of good works. But if it was not properly understood; if its outward import was regarded rather than its inward meaning; if it was used as a substitute for true repentance, or as a means of relieving the soul from the pursuit of contrition, it was undoubtedly dangerous."

The judicial calmness, as well as the insight, which marks the whole treatment of this subject stands in refreshing contrast with the unreasoning violence to which we are accustomed, at least in English histories of the Reformation. Bishop Creighton is quite alive to the vices of the system and understands the seriousness of the issues; but he understands also that no religious system could prevail powerfully over the minds of men unless it had a definite appeal to the conscience as well. He hits the blot in the system when he points out that this definite appeal had been, on the one hand, obscured by over-refinement, and, on the other, weakened by a too great extension of its scope. That indulgences should have suffered criticism under the influences of the new learning might have been expected; but this hardly appears to have been the case, and we are only offered the example of Wessel on this side. We think that the bishop has underrated

the boldness of the attack made by Luther in his ninety-five theses. "Viewed," he says, "in the light of its after effects this step seems bolder than it really was. There was great latitude in academic disputations, and a disputant might argue on behalf of opinions which he was not prepared to maintain in the end."

No doubt; but scarcely, we think, when the official representative of the opposite doctrine, the authorized commissioner of the Pope, was preaching it in the immediate neighbourhood.

On the disputed question as to the genuineness of the brief of Leo X., said to have been addressed to Cardinal Cajetan, Bishop Creighton inclines dubiously to Ranke's adverse judgment. The point has been long the subject of controversy, but we are disposed to believe that the balance has of late inclined in favour of the document; and even while the book before us was passing through the press, fresh arguments were being brought forward by Prof. Ulmann on this side. The author holds strongly that Cajetan was, by his intellectual constitution, unfitted for the mission with which he was entrusted, and does justice to Luther's wasted efforts at conciliation.

"There is no reason to accuse Luther of insincerity in these proposals. It is true they do not harmonise with the opinions which he soon afterwards expressed; but Luther would never have been the leader of a great rebellion if he had clearly known whither he was tending."

There is a touch of satire about this last clause, and it receives point from the manner in which the bishop more than once dwells upon the rapidity of Luther's advance from one hostile doctrine to another. Speaking of so early a date as 1520, he infers from the Reformer's letter to the Bishop of Meissen

"that Luther was by this time fully convinced that his opinions would not receive fair consideration from the authorities of the Church, and that he was prepared to face the inevitable struggle. He recognised the seriousness of that struggle, and unconsciously fitted himself for it. He saw the advantages of a powerful personality, and was annoyed at any outside criticism of his methods or his language. He firmly identified his own cause with the eternal truth, and did not wish to reflect overmuch upon the form in which it was expedient to clothe his convictions. He instinctively felt the value of violent language in intimidating opponents and winning the popular ear. The time for moderation was past; he must vigorously repel all assaults, must always have the last word, must stir up the prevailing excitement, and must carry the attack into the enemy's country. It was not for him to look too closely into the future: he must do his utmost in the present and leave the result with God."

With a little more study "he ended by becoming almost sure that the Pope was Antichrist," and in a few months he issued his famous address touching the reformation of the Christian estate, concerning which Bishop Creighton observes:—

"The striking feature in this document is the light-heartedness with which it contemplates a breach of the historical continuity of the ecclesiastical system.....It had come to this: that the great institution which had fostered the early life of all European nations, and was interwoven with every stage of their history, was now regarded by the awakening aspirations of a new age as a worthless cumberer of the ground."

The bishop's examination of Luther's position at this period is as penetrating as is his criticism of the Bull of Excommunication of June, 1520:—

"Leo X. did not attempt to show any capacity for meeting the questions which Luther had raised: he only demanded the recognition of his absolute right to judge. He allowed a controversy to become serious; he waited till men had become thoroughly in earnest, and the issue had broadened to the extent of becoming a national question; and then he peremptorily ordered that discussion should cease at his command."

From the condemnation of Luther and the proceedings at Worms we are carried into a lighter atmosphere in the chapter which describes the life and aims of Leo X. No contrast could be more complete than that which is here presented between the fierce earnestness of the Northern Reformer and the courtiers of the Pope, by whom all the excitement and tumult in Germany were looked upon in the light of a nuisance standing in the way of the intellectual and artistic progress which to Leo and his *entourage* represented the entire ideal of civilization. The picture is a brilliant one, and the bishop brings to his portrayal of it a vivid interest in, and a close study of, the Italian society of the time. We do not think him so successful in his treatment of the diplomatic complications; and the narrative of the election of Adrian VI. and of that Pontiff's short and ineffective reign is, perhaps, less spontaneous than the other chapters in the book. But the subject is no doubt an ungracious one, and the author has at least entered appreciatively into the tragic elements of the worthy Pope's failure. With all his desire to remedy abuses in the ecclesiastical system, Adrian's Spanish experience was a more powerful counsellor to him than his earlier recollections of Northern modes of thought: he "took an entirely external view of theological opinion, and treated belief solely as a matter of public order."

"It is difficult at the present day to enter into the point of view of Adrian's contemporaries. To us the religious revolution is a matter of supreme importance, round which all else centres. In Adrian's day it was a mere episode; and the European question, which drew all else into its sphere, was the strife of Charles and Francis for supremacy. Adrian had the wisdom to see that contemporary opinion was wrong, that the advantages to be gained by either side in the combat, which both ardently longed for, would not be lasting or important.....But he had not the boldness of a constructive genius; and he did not venture to act up to his beliefs, and put great projects in the first place."

From Adrian we pass to the renewal of the Medicean tradition under Clement VII. He, we are told, "was desirous of enforcing clerical discipline," and on the same page we read that Cardinal Campeggio, before going to Germany, stipulated "that in case he died on the legation, the Pope should give the Bishopric of Bologna to his son, and provide a husband for his daughter"—an agreement which furnishes an apt illustration of the difference between Clement's theory and practice in "enforcing clerical discipline."

The scene of the narrative of the last portion of this volume is laid in the midst of Italian politics. Germany, the Peasants' War, and the temporary check to the Lutheran movement come in rather

as episodes than as the principal subject. This, however, if disappointing to the reader who wishes for a history of the Reformation, is perfectly justified by the restriction of subject which the author has definitely laid down. The diplomacy of the time, the imperial invasion, the sack of Rome, form the principal matter in the record of this period of Clement's pontificate; and we end with the Pope's flight from Rome in December, 1527. Thus of the German Reformation we have, as has been said, a narrative in the present volume neither complete nor conclusive; but the student who seeks a history of the Popes of the time, and of the Reformation primarily as it presented itself to the heads of the Church, will be rewarded by an exposition of the characteristics and motives of the age which is singularly sound and judicious, and, if not exactly learned, still throughout highly competent, and as a literary production claiming a distinguished rank. If the bishop is not free from the common temptation of relying too strongly upon the more recent additions to our information, we have at any rate the advantage of seeing the diplomatic materials accumulated by men like Bergenroth and Rawdon Brown put for the first time, at least in an English book, into their proper setting in connexion with the history of the Papacy. That some of the older sources are comparatively neglected may be allowed without diminishing our gratitude for the abundance of the new, to which the bishop has himself contributed in his interesting and often entertaining appendices of documents.

We are sorry to say that the volume has not been read for the press so carefully as it should have been. Misprints like "Virgil's Aeneid" or "Aldus Manutius" are offensive to the eye, and "Clement X." (p. 94) may be even misleading. But the multitude of small inaccuracies in the foot-notes is exasperating. German words are continually misspelled, and in two lines of Latin we have counted as many as four mistakes. For these the printer is, of course, chiefly to blame, but even a bishop may be expected to revise his proofs.

Literary Associations of the English Lakes.

By the Rev. H. D. Rawsley. 2 vols. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

SOME such comprehensive gathering together of the literary associations of the Lake Country was needed, and it is fortunate that the task of preparing it should have been undertaken by one so competent as the vicar of Crosthwaite. The reputation of the district for its scenery annually floods it with hordes of visitors who seek and find only an "outing," and crowds who see nothing except the natural beauties; but every year there mingles with the multitudes a little band of pilgrims who do not confine their peregrinations to the coach roads, and whose enjoyment of the lakes and mountains is doubled and refined by the associations—literary, personal, and historical—which have gathered around them. To visitors of this limited, but happily ever-increasing class, the main facts which connect Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey with the Lake Country, together with the poems, so far as they deal directly with its broad features and principal waters and hills, are

fairly well known—such knowledge, indeed, has been the loadstone that has drawn them into the district. But there are a hundred interesting people who have left their mark on it, and a hundred associations created by poets and prose-writers, of whom and of which the tourist of average culture is likely to be pardonably ignorant. It is chiefly for such wayfarers that Canon Rawnsley has catered; but the fireside traveller will find the compilation no less profitable, and even enjoyable, if he happen to be tolerant of a style which some readers will consider disagreeably loose and chatty.

While restricting himself mainly to the literary associations, our guide has not neglected those which may more properly be described as historical, antiquarian, and artistic, wherever such serve to enhance the interest of the spot at which he calls a halt; and these extraneous illustrations add much to the value of the work. The list of notable men and women who in some fashion have shed lustre on the Lake Country since Thomas Gray gave the route in 1769 is longer, perhaps, than any reader will have realized before consulting Canon Rawnsley's index. Picking a name here and there, he will find among the natives and residents the Wordsworths, brother and sister; Coleridge and his son Hartley; Southey; De Quincey; "Christopher North"; the Arnold family; Charles Lloyd, the friend of Coleridge and Lamb; Miss Fenwick, to whose boswellizing of Wordsworth his readers owe so much; the beautiful Mrs. Fletcher of Lancrigg (whose 'Autobiography' is one of the pleasantest of Lake memorials) and her sons-in-law and neighbours, Dr. John Davy (biographer of his brother Humphry) and Sir John Richardson, the comrade of Franklin; Dalton, the epoch-making chemist; the Spedding and Calvert families, immortalized, respectively, by Tennyson and Wordsworth; Jonathan Otley, basket-maker, keen-sighted scientific observer, friend and helper of Dalton and Sedgwick, and author of the best guide to the natural phenomena of his native district; Frederick Myers, whose 'Catholic Thoughts' were an outcome of, and gave an impulse to, the Broad Church movement; William Smith, whose 'Thorndale' and 'Gravenhurst' were widely read and canvassed five-and-thirty years since, and deserve still to be read for pleasure and for profit; Harriet Martineau; and—coming down somewhat precipitately to our own day—Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Gerald Massey, and Mrs. Lynn Linton, whose father was a predecessor of Canon Rawnsley in the vicarage of Crosthwaite.

Of the birds of passage who have been inspired by the district and who have helped to glorify it, a column would not hold the driest list of names—Gray, Scott, Shelley, Keats, Tennyson, Clough, Carlyle, Faber, Adam Sedgwick, Crabbe Robinson, are but a scantling—and for all three categories, natives, residents, and visitors, Canon Rawnsley seems to have spared no pains in gathering from widely scattered sources all that connects them with the country he has made his home for the past fifteen years.

Completeness, of course, can only be approached in the compilation of such a work as this; but one feels that a place might have been found for so remarkable a Westmoreland man as Adam Walker, the

natural philosopher, a man "who had inventions rare," and in whose reminiscences our author would have found a rich store of useful material. They would, for instance, have yielded an account of another notable dalesman, that uncle of Hogarth who farmed at Troutbeck, and who was of kindred spirit with his nephew. Walker (as quoted by Allan Cunningham in his sketch of William Hogarth) describes the uncle as renowned in his countryside as poet, wit, and satirist, and gives an account of a drama written by him which was acted on a stage erected on the open hillside for the entertainment of the dramatist's rustic neighbours. The subject was ambitious, the destruction of Troy. "The wooden horse," says Walker,

"Hector dragged by the heels—the fury of Diomed—the flight of Eneas—and the burning of the city, were all represented. I remember not what fairies had to do in all this; but—as I happened to be about three feet high at the time [circa 1740], I personated one of these tiny beings. The stage was a fabric of boards placed about six feet high, on strong posts; the green-room was partitioned off with the same materials, its ceiling was the canopy of heaven, and the boxes, pit, and galleries were laid out into one by the great Author of Nature, for they were the green slope of a fine hill."

A little more fulness in the account of Romney's early days in Kendal would have been acceptable. The few words given to him are not quite accurate, for it was not "in the house of his master Steele" that Romney worked from 1756 till 1762, but in his own home and on his own account, the apprenticeship having been broken when Steele left Kendal in 1756 or 1757.

None of the personalities revived in these pages is more interesting than Thomas Wilkinson and Jonathan Otley, the accounts of whom are drawn either from manuscript or comparatively inaccessible printed sources. The sketch of Wilkinson, which is taken from a biography by Miss Mary Carr, more than bears out the high encomium pronounced by Wordsworth in the verses 'To the Spade of a Friend,' and in the Fenwick note by which the poem is introduced. The Quaker yeoman seems to have been a man of great personal charm and of wide cultivation, in every respect worthy of the friendship of the distinguished men whom he had attracted; and though he never wrote any verses of the quality of 'The Solitary Reaper,' which was inspired by a sentence in the journal of his Highland tour, or even as exquisitely poetical in feeling as that sentence itself, some of his verses are fully equal to second-rate Wordsworth, and possess the enduring charm of individuality, of genuine sweetness and simplicity, unusually free from any taint of conventionality. Such, at all events, are the characteristics of a piece addressed 'To my Thrushes and Blackbirds,' making them welcome to his garden and its fruits in return for their cheerful company and their songs—lines which so pleased Coleridge that he sent his friend some highly Wordsworthian lines as a suggested conclusion.

If you sing from the cedar, I hear with delight,
And am ready to laugh when you bustle and fight;
I scarce would forbid you the use of my trees
When you go with my cherries and pilfer my peas;
With pleasure I see you display your light pinions,
And flutter and fly round your little dominions.

The whole of my garden is open and free,
Each tree shall be yours, and the boughs of each tree.

So ended Wilkinson. On reading the verses Coleridge wrote to the author:—

"Might I venture to suggest these lines, or rather the thought in them, as the conclusion of this very sweet poem?—

But with you, my wild tenants, I enter no suit,
My sweet fellow-bards, fellow-gard'ners, to boot;
At two-thirds of your meal you are doing my work,
Then to grudge you the rest asks the heart of a Turk.
Oh! take without fear your dessert for your wages,
And still be my trees and trim thick-set your cages!

"S. T. COLERIDGE.

"May 25th, 1809."

The varied interest attaching to the career of Jonathan Otley has already been sufficiently indicated; but the details which Canon Rawnsley has collected from the *Transactions* of several scientific societies, from the 'Life and Letters' of Adam Sedgwick, and from a biographical sketch of Otley by Dr. Lietch, make good reading.

So useful and important a work as this can hardly fail to reach a second edition, a deserved success which would afford the author an opportunity for revision. The number of slips of various kinds we have noticed decidedly exceeds the percentage which is inevitable. Clough was not a "young undergraduate" in 1844, but a graduate of three years' standing, and a fellow of Oriel; his record of work and recreation quoted (ii. 169) refers to occupations not at Fox Ghyll, but in Patterdale; and one would fain hope that the inscription on the tombstone which is his memorial in Grasmere churchyard does not thus (ii. 168) misquote the lines from 'In Memoriam':—

Now dearest, that thy brows are cold,
We see thee as thou art, &c.

Dr. Arnold spent the summer of 1832 not at Allan Bank (ii. 166), but at Brathay Hall; it was in 1834 (not 1833) that he entered Fox How; it was in 1833 (and not in 1830, ii. 215) that the Doctor and his children took the walking tour commemorated in Matthew Arnold's 'Resignation,' written, as the poet tells us, "ten years" later, when he and his favourite sister, "ghosts of that boisterous company," went over the ground again. There are not a few such mistakes scattered up and down the pages, also many misprints, as "gleam" for *glean* (i. 12); "lovely" for *lowly*, and "affections" for *afflictions* (i. 22); "1812" for 1818 (i. 161); "Sun" (Inn) for *Tun* (i. 162); "Fawcett" for *Fornett* (ii. 9); "Troughear" (!) for (Archdeacon) *Wrangham* (ii. 57); and misspellings, such as Crackenthorpe, Humphrey Davy, Crabbe Robinson, Whateley, &c., are frequent. But these are trifles.

More important is a serious misreading (ii. 113) of some remarkable words which Dr. Arnold wrote in his diary on the evening before his death:—

"Still, there are works which, with God's permission, I would do before the night cometh; especially that great work, if I might be permitted to take part in it."

Canon Rawnsley omits the last ten words, and explains that the "great work" means "improving the intellectual management of the school"—a misreading the more surprising seeing that Stanley had done his best to guard against it. He appends to the words "great work" this foot-note ('Life,' ed. 1868, ii. 282): "To prevent any possibility

of misconception, it may be as well to refer to chapter iv. vol. i. p. 188," in which chapter we learn that the great work to which Arnold referred was "the triumph of what he used emphatically to call the *Kingdom of God*," by the merging into one of Church and State, the perfect identification of Christian with political society—an ideal, he granted, which could never be wholly realized, but, says Stanley, "it was still, in its more practical form, the great idea of which the several parts of his life were so many distinct exemplifications; his sermons—his teaching—the government of the school—his own personal character."

British Family Names: their Origin and Meaning, with Lists of Scandinavian, Frisian, Anglo-Saxon, and Norman Names. By Henry Barber, M.D. (Stock.)

In the preface to this book the author claims to have "traced to their sources" more than eight thousand modern surnames taken from directories, newspapers, and the like. Any one who knows by experience how difficult it is, in most cases, to "trace to its source" even a single surname, will be inclined to regard with some suspicion a writer who professes to have performed this feat in thousands of instances. The fact is, as might be expected, that Dr. Barber has not even attempted anything of the kind; he simply does not know the meaning of the words he uses. All that he has endeavoured to do is to indicate sources from which the surnames in his list may possibly or probably be derived. Now this kind of work, in properly qualified hands, may be very useful. It is only in exceedingly few instances that evidence exists by which a modern surname can, in the proper sense of the word, be "traced" to its origin; but an investigator who has sufficient philological knowledge and an extensive acquaintance with the history of personal nomenclature may, by availing himself of all accessible documentary aids, very often be able to arrive at conclusions which are little short of certainty. Dr. Barber appears to have spent on his book an amount of labour which, if directed by sound knowledge and judgment, would have sufficed to produce a most valuable work. Unfortunately he is but very ill-equipped for his task, and his industry has for the greater part been barren of useful results.

The author's ignorance of elementary facts relating to his subject is conspicuously shown on the third page, where he says that surnames (meaning, as the context shows, hereditary surnames) began to be adopted in England about A.D. 1000. The chief evidence adduced in support of this utterly erroneous statement is a mistranslation (quoted from Lower) of an Anglo-Saxon charter, in which the verb *hatte* ("hight," is called) is mistaken for a surname Hätte, appended to the names of eight different persons. The other alleged instances of the pre-Conquest use of surnames are merely personal cognomina. Apparently Mr. Lower's 'Patronymica Britannica' is the latest work on British surnames that Dr. Barber has met with. He does not seem to know of the existence of Mr. Bardsley's book, which, although disfigured by many blunders that a better

knowledge of philology would have prevented, is marked by good sense, and embodies the results of a great deal of well-directed research. If Dr. Barber's study of surnames had been begun under the guidance of Mr. Bardsley instead of under that of Mr. Lower, he would probably have avoided some of the absurdities into which he has fallen.

To do Dr. Barber justice, he is not unaware that the explanation of modern surnames needs to be based on the study of earlier nomenclature. He has accordingly filled about sixty pages with what he calls "Lists of Ancient Patronymics." What Dr. Barber supposes the word "patronymic" to mean we cannot guess; all that is clear is that he does not know its correct sense. The first of the lists consists of Old Norse personal names from the 'Landnámabók' and elsewhere, arranged alphabetically. This is really to the purpose, though it is not very intelligently compiled, such forms as *Onundarsynir* (sons of *Onundr*), *Olmæðlingar* (followers of *Olmóðr*), *Fiska-þórir* (Thorir of the fishes), being included without any indication being given that they are not regular personal names. A list of Anglo-Saxon names would have been still more valuable. For the omission to supply such a list Dr. Barber excuses himself in the following extraordinary manner:—

"The fact is, we have no reliable Anglo-Saxon dictionary. No one can say with authority what the Anglo-Saxon language really was in its earliest stage, what it afterwards became when a great infusion of Scandinavian words was thrown into it, and what it was as it degenerated into semi-Saxon after the Conquest."

Dr. Barber clearly does not know that there are in print hundreds of pre-Conquest English charters, containing an abundance of "Anglo-Saxon" personal names. He goes on to say that "it seems clear that the Frisian dialect of the Low German gives the best idea of the original so-called Anglo-Saxon"; and presumably on this ground he gives a list of modern Frisian names, nicknames, and surnames, which is as useless in a book on English nomenclature as a list of modern English names would be in a treatise on Frisian surnames. This is followed by a list of the personal names in Domesday Book, which is, of course, valuable; but no attempt is made to assign the native forms of the English and Norse names disguised in Norman spelling, or to distinguish between names properly so called and territorial designations. The list of Norman names is so uncritically put together as to be worse than useless.

Dr. Barber's mode of procedure in his explanation of modern names is as follows. If he can find a personal name in any of his lists, a surname in a German, Belgian, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, or French directory, or a place-name in a gazetteer, which bears any sort of resemblance to the modern surname, he sets that down as the source, without troubling himself to inquire whether the alleged derivation is philologically possible, or whether anything is known historically about the actual origin of the surname. It is amusing to read that he imagines that his method "excludes anything like guess-work or fancy interpretation."

In fact, there is very little else than guess-work in the book. It is just as much guess-work to derive the surname *Enifer* from the Welsh place-name *Henfynyw*, or Longfellow from *Longueville*, as it would be to try to interpret these names with the help of an Anglo-Saxon dictionary. When Dr. Barber derives a surname from an English place-name of identical form, he is probably in most instances right; and he seems to have followed good authorities in his interpretation of Irish names. But with these exceptions very few of his explanations deserve a moment's consideration. One of his crotchets is that surnames which appear to be derived from names of trades, such as *Barber*, *Taylor*, *Butcher*, *Carter*, are very seldom what they seem to be. If he knew anything of the innumerable mediæval documents in which, before the general adoption of surnames, persons are constantly designated by the name of their occupation, or if he knew how often, even in our own day, children in some English villages are commonly called by the name of their father's trade, the actual surname being rarely used, he would surely see that appellations of this kind are amongst the most natural of all origins for modern family names. It is, of course, not absolutely certain that every person named *Taylor* or *Butcher* is descended from an ancestor who was by trade a tailor or a butcher. Nothing but genealogical research, for which in most cases there is no material, could prove this beyond possibility of doubt. Popular etymology has had a considerable share in producing the modern forms of family names. We have even known two instances in which peasant families have meekly accepted indecently significant perversions of their surnames, due to the rude wit of their neighbours; it is true that in these cases the correct form was not wholly forgotten, and would probably be always used in writing. If a foreigner (of humble rank) bearing a name having some resemblance in sound to *Taylor* or *Butcher* were to settle in England, it is very likely that after a few generations his descendants would come to be known by the common English surname. Dr. Barber is quite justified in suggesting the possibility that some of his namesakes may derive their surname from the Scottish place-name *Barbour*. But it is certain (if only because the name is so common) that the majority of them do not; and unless there is genealogical evidence to the contrary, the presumption in any individual case is overwhelmingly on the side of the more obvious derivation.

At the end of the volume Dr. Barber gives an appendix of surnames of which he confesses himself unable to make anything. Some of them could be very easily explained, though the author would probably not assent to our interpretations. The owner of the surname *Chuckerbutty* is certainly a Hindoo; the name is one of the very commonest in India. *Clucas* is of Manx origin, its original form being *MacLucas*. *Clothier*, *Glover*, and *Joyner* are probably nothing else than what they seem to be. It may not be quite certain that *Drinkwater* was originally a nickname referring to the abstemious habits of the person on whom it was conferred; but as a surname of identical meaning exists in Italy there is a considerable probability

that this origin is the true one. Many of the names in Dr. Barber's list of unsolved puzzles are, from their formation, assuredly derived from place-names, and if the author had supplemented his study of the gazetteer by an examination of the Ordnance maps and of early charters he would have discovered for himself the explanation of a large number of them. It must be admitted that there are several modern surnames—not only among those mentioned in the appendix, but among those which Dr. Barber fancies himself to have explained—which do not at present seem susceptible of any satisfactory interpretation. In the scientific investigation of surnames a great deal yet remains to be done; but the work requires qualifications which Dr. Barber does not possess.

TWO VOLUMES OF ESSAYS.

Prose Fancies. By Richard Le Gallienne. (Mathews & Lane.)

What One Woman Thinks. Essays of Haryot Holt Cahoon. Edited by Cynthia M. Westover. (Fisher Unwin.)

SOMEHOW it seems rather incongruous to find an earnest vindication of the down-trodden *bourgeois* and attacks on the tribe of precious poets and modern novelists in a book issued from the Bodley Head; and, indeed, the lengths to which Mr. Le Gallienne carries his argument in the essay called 'The Eye of the Beholder' seem almost to suggest the exaggerated vehemence of an unwilling believer. It is well, of course, to protest against the excessive use of literary hair-splittings, and to condemn the narrowness of critics who can see no good in any literature or art which is intelligible to the multitude; but it in no way strengthens such a position to declaim against the importance of art altogether, to say that "if it were all wiped off the surface of the earth to-morrow, the world would scarcely miss it," and to talk complacently about an almond-tree in flower replacing Leonardo and Titian, Velazquez and Rembrandt, and the whole National Gallery. To put the case at its lowest, it is at least doubtful if Mr. Le Gallienne's almond-tree would be thought to have any beauty at all, if it were not for insight given by the artist, quite apart from the question whether Titian and Velazquez would not be missed as long as we have "the stars and the great trees, the noble sculptured hills," and so on—a matter which, after all, must remain largely a matter of individual taste. Again, if Mr. Le Gallienne's point is that in matters of art we should bow to the *bourgeois* taste, and accept the people's verdict as the final judgment, he must remember that it is always the Mr. Sims and the Ary Scheffer of the day that the *bourgeois* really admires, and be prepared to accept the consequences. The fact is, of course, that the *bourgeois* who has enough to live on is just as keen about art as the superior critics whom Mr. Le Gallienne derides; the only difference is that they have not the same canons of criticism. The superior "folk who wrangle about Dégas and Mallarmé" have their absurdities and affectations, no doubt, but they serve a useful end by their constant endeavour to enrich the world by the discovery of some new beauty. Much that

they admire is proved worthless dross, but the gold that survives is due to their sifting. Shakspeare himself was only "discovered" by some of the "superior folk" of his own day, and for our appreciation of Browning we must be largely grateful to the "new" criticism of the early Victorian age; while the writer of these fancies probably holds himself to some extent responsible for the comparative popularity now attained by Mr. Meredith's novels, which not so long ago it was considered eminently "precious" to admire.

Though this point of difference with Mr. Le Gallienne may seem almost unduly laboured, the reason for so doing is chiefly that, while only specifically stated in one essay, the line of revolt against modern criticism, and of return, it might almost be called, to the spirit of the Philistine, seems to underlie much of the course of thought in the book. But with a great deal of what he says it is possible to be in cordial agreement. He has much to say about women, and in this he is nearly always pleasing. Needless to say that he disapproves heartily of the modern woman as delineated in the modern novel, and he argues most effectively against her by sympathetically insisting on the delicacy and spirituality of woman's nature, and turns the tables on the adversary by showing that her real superiority lies where she is most different from man. Especially charming is the little sketch called 'White Soul,' the portrait of a woman. It is one of those intimate revelations which would be utterly marred by a single error of taste; but here the author has avoided this fault with a singular delicacy of touch. However, there is much to choose from in the variety of subjects here discussed. There is one paper in praise of the sanctity of books and of the craze for limited editions, which in spirit seems hardly consistent with the views enunciated in 'The Eye of the Beholder'; another is a fancy suggested apparently by a demand recently made for greater uniformity in the size of books; and 'The Woman's Half Profits' is a gentle satire on the minor poet who batters on the feelings of the women he betrays. Occasionally a tendency to rather maudlin sentiment may be detected; the moralizings on spring, on the women the author meets in an omnibus, and one or two others, might well be spared; but as a rule the sentiment rings true, and the quaint conceits which abound have a dainty prettiness which gives distinction to the prose. A word of praise cannot be omitted for the beautiful lithograph from the hand of Mr. Steer that forms the frontispiece.

That Haryot Holt Cahoon is merely an alias for Cynthia M. Westover is rendered probable by the fact that the latter name alone appears on the cover of the book; but, whoever the author may be, she enunciates a very great number of irreproachable thoughts in language which is by no means so consistently irreproachable. The essays are not unpleasant little chats in familiar language about commonplace subjects, such as "husbands," "scolding," "Christmas cards," and so on, and so on. We have not observed anything particularly illuminating in the author's moralizings, but she is generally sensible, and reproduces with fair exactitude the opinions of the average

mother of a family. The brightest paper is that on 'Pins and Snuffers,' from which these few lines will show the author at her best:—

"The sterner sex is not above the ills inflicted by this brother tormentor. Are you a politician? He is sure you won't be elected. He can't vote for you. When he makes this discouraging statement you feel your chances are indeed slim, and you all but forget his vote counts only one.....He calls your attention in a friendly way to some bad points in a horse you have just bought. You feel uncomfortable, but your respect for him increases, and you buy him a good cigar."

The author's chief faults in style are an excessive use of short, jerky sentences, and the tolerance of such jargon as "heart-ology."

A CALENDAR OF BENGAL RECORDS.

Bengal MS. Records: a Selected List of 14,136 Letters in the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, 1782-1807. With an Historical Dissertation and Analytical Index. By Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I. 4 vols. (Allen & Co.)

THESE four volumes may be said to contain the essence of many thousand manuscript records, bearing on a most important stage in the social and economic development of Bengal. It was in 1782, towards the close of Warren Hastings's rule, that the remodelled Board of Revenue first fairly entered on the formidable task of which the letters now summarized record the progress, month by month, during twenty-five years, in one region only of administrative effort. During those years, as Sir W. Hunter reminds us, the Board had, firstly, to "create a staff of district administrators out of a body of mercantile clerks and factors"; secondly, to help in starting a new legislative system, and "to lay the foundations of rural administration afresh, on the basis of British-made law"; thirdly, to set about "the separation of the judicial from the executive functions of the local authorities"; fourthly, to "collect the information required for fixing the land tax"; and, lastly, to "introduce and to enforce a permanent settlement based on the data thus collected." Any attempt to deal adequately with all these branches of the Board's labours "would far exceed the limits imposed on an introductory monograph"; and so Sir W. Hunter's opening essay of 139 pages "merely examines certain features of the rural organization, and throws the light of the original records on the actual condition of the classes interested in the land." In other words, he supplies in six research-ful chapters a detailed and instructive review of the origin and working, for good or evil, of the permanent settlement of Bengal as proclaimed by Cornwallis in 1793.

The labour of reading 14,136 MS. letters, of summarizing the contents of each, and of arranging the same with care in a full analytical index—to say nothing of the trouble involved in seeing such masses of printed matter safely through the press—must have been a tax on the powers even of so industrious a workman as the historian of rural Bengal and Orissa. On the top of it all comes the editor's own introduction, bristling with references to the MS. letters, and apt quotations from better-known offi-

cial sources, and completing the survey of work done in those twenty-five years by a brief statement of what has since been done to remedy the shortcomings of earlier legislation touching the land revenues and the land tenures of Bengal.

It might seem at first sight that there was little new to say upon a subject which has exercised ever so many pens during the last hundred years. It has long been evident that the permanent settlement of 1793 with the Bengal zamindars was enacted many years too soon, without due inquiry into preliminary facts and likelihoods, and without proper safeguards for the rights and welfare of the peasantry at large, or for the ulterior interests of the State. It is pretty generally known that the Act of 1793 spelt ruin for hundreds of those whom it was specially designed to benefit; but thanks to Horace Wilson's careful editing of James Mill, no reader of Mill's history need now be misled by his one-sided statements, or his ill-founded sneers against "English aristocrats."

Several of Sir William's former works have thrown light upon the whole system of rural administration in Bengal; and certain chapters in Mr. Seton-Karr's recent monograph on Lord Cornwallis seem to be a masterpiece of accurate and popular exposition of an involved and thorny subject. Another worker in the same field, Mr. H. G. Keene, warns his readers against supposing that Cornwallis "intended to sacrifice the interests of the ryots, however imperfectly he may have understood them, to the creation of a class of landlords on the English footing." But he went the wrong way to work, and his method of protecting the Bengal peasantry turned out an egregious failure.

For these four volumes, however, Sir W. Hunter points out certain uses which seem fairly to justify their appearance. "My object," he says, "has been to indicate to historical students and to the district officers in Bengal certain new aspects of the East India Company's rural administration in the last century, the localized incidents of that administration, and the materials existing for a more complete study of each territorial division." The decision of the Bengal Government that this work "might be useful as a guide to the official records of the period" is sufficient testimony to its permanent value in that direction; and we hope, with Sir W. Hunter, "that these four volumes may give many a young officer an additional interest in his district, and lead him to inquire for himself into its past." Is it a heresy to suggest that any district officer with limited leisure might lose little by confining his researches to the contents of these volumes alone? The editor's name is a guarantee for the accuracy and fulness of the many thousand summaries now printed.

Sir W. Hunter calls his introductory essay a 'Dissertation on Landed Property and Land-rights in Bengal at the End of the Eighteenth Century.' Of the six chapters into which it is divided, the first deals with our early experiments in administration from 1765 to the arrival of Lord Cornwallis in 1786. For the first seven years of this period the Company, which had just received the imperial grant of Bengal, left the management of their revenues wholly

or practically in the hands of the old native officials: a course which proved "disastrous alike to the rulers and the people." A change for the better began in 1772, when Hastings, under orders from England, essayed the settlement of the land revenue with the zamindars through English agency for a term of five years. The experiment thus begun under every adverse condition led by slow and wavering steps to the formation of a staff of British collectors, who managed the revenues of their several districts under the control of a central Revenue Board. In compliance with Pitt's India Act of 1784, the Court of Directors next year sent out to Bengal a precursory notice of their desire for a final arrangement with "the zamindars and other landholders." This letter was quickly followed by an order to fix the assessment for ten years, with a view to its being afterwards declared permanent. The natural inference, as now emphasized by Sir W. Hunter, must be that a fixed perpetual settlement of the Bengal land revenue on an English model was no bantling of Cornwallis's brain. Its real father was probably Sir Philip Francis. In 1786 the new Governor-General insisted on further inquiry before carrying out the decennial settlement of 1789.

In chapter ii. Sir William discourses on the land system and the status of the Bengal landholders before 1793. When Cornwallis reached Calcutta the two main questions of the moment—British control over each district and the settling of the land revenue with the zamindars on a permanent basis—had already been decided. He merely carried out "a predetermined plan of the Court of Directors with a cautious delay which the Court would have borne ill at the hands of a less powerful servant." But self-confidence on some points and despair on others got the better of his caution, and "led him to recommend that the seal of permanence should be placed on his settlement, instead of leaving it to his successor to do so at the end of ten years." With the ready sanction of the home Government, he converted the decennial settlement of 1789 into the perpetual settlement of 1793. After all, then, Lord Cornwallis must be accounted part author of the great measure with which, for praise or blame, his name has always been connected.

Sir W. Hunter explodes the idea that Cornwallis was "sent out to impose on Bengal a system of landed property based on English notions of ownership." He points out the difficulties which beset the Company's servants in estimating the revenue demands; the conflict of opinion even among experts as to the rights and status of zamindars, their relations to the Government and to the peasantry whose rents they collected, and the extent to which custom wrought for the maintenance of certain tenant rights. The Company's servants were, however, agreed on one point, namely, that any settlement of the land revenue should be made, as formerly, with the zamindars, whether we regarded them as superior landholders or as hereditary farmers of the State revenues. There is no trace of any attempt, conscious or unconscious, to treat the zamindars as English landlords. If we have rendered Sir William's meaning rightly, the word "un-

conscious" appears to assume too much. Our author himself allows that the new statutory title conferred on the zamindars "bore a superficial similarity to the land system of England." Who can answer for the unconscious influences of birth, breeding, and local usage on any statesman in any age?

In the next chapter Sir W. Hunter throws the light of long, calm, and wide research on the old vexed questions as to the ryot's interest in his holding, from the day when Warren Hastings decreed, in 1777, inquiries designed to "secure to the ryots the perpetual and undisturbed possession of their lands," to the issuing, ten years later, of Cornwallis's circular regarding "rules for preventing oppression of the ryots by the zamindars and their farmers." The chapter is full of interesting details, which show, among other things, how Cornwallis took up his great predecessor's scheme for protecting the peasant holders by means of *pattas*, or written agreements, specifying the rents they had to pay for their land. His reasons for declaring the previous settlement perpetual are clearly set forth in chapter iv. In vain did his ablest counsellor, John Shore, plead for further inquiry and a fair trial of the ten years' settlement decreed in 1789. Cornwallis argued that if the tentative experiments of the past twenty-five years had provided no basis for a definite scheme, it was idle to hope for increased knowledge from further delay. He knew that the Company's finances were in a bad way, and he believed that even a ten years' settlement would give the landholders no adequate inducement to develop the agricultural resources of Bengal. To secure the prosperity of the province he resolved to sacrifice the State's claim to enhanced revenue, even if the price of silver should continue to fall.

The last two chapters afford some dismal but instructive reading. They show how the primal blunder of over-hasty land legislation was emphasized by a series of minor blunders in the carrying out of the main scheme; how zamindars and ryots suffered alike for years from the faulty processes to which Cornwallis trusted for the fulfilment of his benevolent desires. The new system brought about "a social and an agrarian revolution, in which the old landed classes went down and new ones came to the top." The old custom and the new contract were continually at war. The working of the Sale Laws resulted in "the breaking up of the old landed properties of Bengal." In two years alone estates valued at more than one-fifth of the whole land revenue were put up for sale, and in twenty-two years from 1793 nearly one-half of all the estates in Bengal had been sold in payment of arrears. Many an old zamindar became a mere annuitant of the middleman who bought his lands. The new landlords squeezed the ryots, who defended themselves with the usual weapons of the weak. The civil courts played their part in the general subversion of the old order. As for the ryots, the new law removed the best safeguards of their prescriptive rights, and gave them no real protection in return. The chapter which records their long struggle with adverse circumstances winds up with a brief but cheering refer-

ence to the protection tardily assured them by the Rent Law of 1859 and the Tenancy Law of 1885.

NEW NOVELS.

Hoist with her Own Petard. By Reginald Lucas. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

'HOIST WITH HER OWN PETARD' has a manly tone about it, and is in sundry other ways not a bad story. It has more common sense and backbone than a good many of the three-volume and other novels that have been lately hurled at the head of the story-reading public. Most of the people are of not more than average intelligence, goodness, or badness; certain of the minor characters are carefully and consistently developed. There is an adventuress, a villain, *not* of the deepest dye. The hero, evidently a favourite with the author, seems to us less interesting than he might be, though he is in some ways a good young Britisher. Other well-known types there are, not without a kind of individuality about them. With little in the book that is strikingly original or exciting, it has at least the merit of containing some honest and wholesome work.

In a Cinque Port. By E. M. Hewitt. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

THIS is a graceful and suggestive story. The self-sacrifice of Justin Ormonde, and the pathetic life and death of the young dreamer Gerard, are likely to abide in the memory. The old-world glories and present autumnal grace of Winchelsea are brought vividly before the reader. Every page is indicative of a cultured mind and a certain nobleness of purpose. Yet the story would have improved by compression. Quotation, though always happy, is carried to an extreme, as are the floral (we had almost said horticultural) accessories. The personages are rather too "high-toned," and needlessly prolong a story which is noble in essentials, and abounds with an almost exuberant luxuriance of descriptive passages. A certain deficiency of humour, though we recognize the approximate comic value of Mrs. Pettipher and her "family pictures," is probably at the root of such faults as we have indicated.

Clove Pink. By Anna C. Steele. (Chapman & Hall.)

MRS. STEELE'S attractive story is slightly marred by traces of haste in the composition; at least it is probably due to haste that there is occasionally apparent what seems like inconsistency in the view presented of her characters. Thus it seems suggested at first that the hero was rather a Don Juan among the ladies, a view which is not confirmed by his subsequent actions or description; and both Linda and Mrs. Archer change their characters in the course of the story without adequate motive. But apart from these blemishes, of no very great importance as it happens, the story of Diantha's singular disappointment in love and of her constancy well repays reading. Her aloofness from the world, cultivated by the influence of her primly old-fashioned aunts, and increased by her lifelong sorrow at heart, is so expressed as not to interfere

with the reader's appreciation of her charming personality. Mrs. Steele's powers of vivid description are by no means contemptible, and, as she does not abuse them, the excellent account of the fight with the Zulus at Kambula is very welcome. Lastly, Mrs. Steele writes good English, and her style is distinguished by the occasional use of brilliant phrases and epigrammatic expressions.

The Dancing Faun. By Florence Farr. "Keynote Series." (Mathews & Lane.)

IT is pretty easy to guess the sort of story that is coming when a book opens with a conversation between the man who says "with charming languor" that "the art of life consists in not realizing the truth," and the woman who murmurs in reply, "You are the first person I have met who dares put these things into words." It is not quite obvious if the reader is meant to imagine that a highly improper conversation has preceded this seemingly innocent remark from the man; anyhow, if it is not so, such high praise seems hardly called for from the woman. The man is a vulgar villain who goes about devouring women and cheating at cards: his latter failing is fatal to him, and it is perhaps lucky that he gets shot by the woman who has vainly urged him in passionate self-abandonment to run away with her. But, in spite of some obvious absurdities, especially in the conversations, which at times almost suggest that the whole thing is meant as a parody, there is a lurid power in the very unreality of the story, due partly, no doubt, to the rather incoherent and allusive suddenness of the effects. No time, for example, is wasted in explaining how Lady Geraldine's feeling of repulsion is changed into the wildest love for George Travers, or why Mrs. Travers suddenly loathed the man she had adored so long. If these rapidly changing emotions be taken for granted the story is exciting as a study of feeling quite apart from the sentient beings. One does not, indeed, quite understand how Lady Geraldine worked herself up to shooting her lover, but when she has done it the description of what passes through her mind is magnificent. Crude and spasmodic as the story is, its very faults are, in a sense, its merits, and Miss Farr might not have been so effective if she had been more intelligible.

Woman: the Mystery. By Henry Herman. (Ward, Lock & Bowden.)

MR. HERMAN'S story of incident embraces the fighting in the streets of Paris in 1848, the American Civil War, and the period of the Commune, during which the luckless heroine and the very scoundrelly object of her affections perish in dramatic fashion. As a minute delineation of physical horrors the narrative is successful, and the illustrations are not unworthy of the narrative. On a higher plane, the duel between the two gallant American officers, Federal and Confederate, and the events which lead thereto, are well conceived, well described, and very characteristic of the spirit of the race. A little theatrical, no doubt, but none the less sterling, would be the verdict of the obtuser Britisher in the Adelphi pit. As far as any mystery attaches to the heroine, who seems simply an over-indulged, luxurious

woman, it lies in the conundrum why, with at least three adorers who more or less approach the character of gentlemen, she should throw herself away on an assassinating brigand, who swears in broken English. The book, in spite of the heroic field of history comprised, offers no suggestion of grave problems. In point of style it is vernacular, but not American, except perhaps in the nomenclature (Rodbert Beringuay is rather suggestive of shaking letters in a bag). American, too, may be the curious notion that "sparse iron grey hair, flowing to the shoulders," gives "an air of sterling honesty."

William Blacklock, Journalist. By T. Banks Maclachlan. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

THE alternative title of Mr. Maclachlan's novel, 'A Love Story of Press Life,' affords a very fair indication of its contents, which are about equally divided between the love affairs of the hero and the actualities of journalism. Most novelists have a dangerous habit of glorifying the calling of the pressman; but Mr. Maclachlan writes according to knowledge, and his account of the life of a newspaper reporter in a great provincial town, though idealized in places, is, in the main, a faithful picture. The sketches of proprietors, editors, and their subordinates are brightly done, and there are some really humorous touches in the portrait of Mr. Boddle, the chief compositor, a bilious and discontented personage, firmly convinced that the Queen and Mr. Gladstone are sure to die suddenly and at about two o'clock in the morning. These passages are the more welcome because the prevailing atmosphere of the story is decidedly depressing. This much, however, must be said in justice to the author, that the progressive stages of Blacklock's descent into the slough of despond are logical, and even inevitable. The treatment of the catastrophe is decidedly abrupt, and the sequel not particularly convincing; nevertheless the book has the interest that never fails to attach to the work of a writer who really knows something about that phase of life which he undertakes to delineate. We had almost forgotten to add that one of the several excellent morals to be drawn from the story is the danger of excessive reserve between lovers of long standing. It is, however, satisfactory to think that Ruth Wilton, who is a very high-minded heroine, was in the long run rewarded by the devotion of so admirable a sub-editor as Henry Maitland.

Winning a Wife in Australia. By A. Donnison. (Ward, Lock & Bowden.)

IN his preface our author tells his readers that his chief object is "faithfully to portray the vivid country life of Australia, so original in its nature and remarkable in its results." In this he has succeeded. His description of the "shearers' strike" is well done, and possesses an exceptional interest at this moment, when we are hearing of incendiary bush-fires, burning woolsheds, and other means of enforcing the decrees of the "Shearers' Union," for which the wild bush affords too great facilities. Scenery is nicely handled, with perhaps a little too much of colonial enthusiasm. On former

occasions we have had to remark that at the antipodes love-making is essentially the same as in northern climes; but we cannot indulge in this criticism of the present volume. It may be the case now—it was not so in earlier days, when women were at a premium—that several girls fall in love with one man, who proves himself fully equal to the occasion, but must have sighed for Utah; and if in the end he married the girl for whom he cared least, still we leave them with a fair prospect of happiness. Throughout the characters are cleverly enough drawn, and considerable knowledge of the merits and defects both of male and female nature is displayed.

Le Lys Rouge. Par Anatole France. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

THERE is a falling off in the work of M. Anatole France, as his new novel is not up to the level of his recent books. The persons are supposed in Paris to be taken from real life, and keys to the book are in circulation. We recognize a French poet of the day who has recently visited this country, and we think we recognize the President of the Senate—a former ambassador, M. Challemlacour; but the ladies are beyond us. The name of a very distinguished Englishwoman of letters, married to a French scholar who lives in Paris, has been mentioned in connexion with “Miss Bell,” who is one of the leading female characters; but the portrait does not suit, and we feel certain that the lady mentioned in the keys is not the lady who is intended. The novel is, of course, full of good things; but it turns mainly upon the not very decent adventures of a not very interesting heroine, and forms a bit chopped out of her life, without beginning or end. The sparkling wit, which is put indifferently into the mouths of the poet, of Miss Bell, and of others of the personages, has always a little flavour of the great “Jérôme Coignard.”

Fils de Chouan. Par Roger Lambelin. (Paris, Plon.)

‘FILS DE CHOUAN’ is apparently the work of an amateur, and probably a first book, but it is good, forming a somewhat novel picture of Breton royalism, and one full of character. It is unfortunate that its author appears to think Edinburgh the original city of the Seven Hills, and Ouida the original author of the counsel “Keep yourself unspotted from the world.”

BOOKS ON IRELAND.

A Short History of Ireland from the Earliest Times to 1608. Vol. I. By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. (Longmans & Co.)—*A Concise History of Ireland from the Earliest Times to 1837.* By P. W. Joyce, LL.D. (Dublin, Gill & Son.)—Dr. Joyce’s ‘Irish Names of Places’ is of all modern books relating to Irish history the most widely read in Ireland, and its publication nearly a quarter of a century ago gave an impulse to the study of local history throughout the island. He has since published a volume of translations of Irish romances, a well-arranged collection of Irish music, an elementary Irish grammar, an edition with translation of part i. of Keating’s ‘Foras Feasa ar Eirinn,’ the most popular of all histories in the Irish language, besides several minor works on historical or philological subjects. This recapitulation of his previous publications is important,

for it shows that Dr. Joyce has not attempted to write a history of Ireland without long and careful preparation for the task, and both his histories are valuable books. His statements are generally moderate and sensible, though he now and then falls into the Irish popular error of supposing that the history of Ireland is unlike all other history—that it is sometimes infinitely brighter, and at other times infinitely blacker, than the history of the rest of Europe. Thus he says: “Henry II. did not conquer Ireland: it would have been better for both nations if he had. It took more than four centuries to do that—probably the longest conquest-agony recorded in history.” The old English tribes certainly took four centuries to completely subdue the Britons, nor was the conquest of the Moors by the Christians of the Peninsula accomplished within that period; and many similar examples of prolonged “conquest-agony” may be found in Europe. Nor did the conquest of the Irish tribes take four centuries: it was accomplished between the accession of Henry VIII. and that of Charles I. The establishment of the Pale, of the Fitzgeralds, and of the Butlers was no more than a local shifting of authority with which the Irish had been familiar as far back as their records go. In old days the Deisi marched from Tara and conquered a new kingdom for themselves in the south of Munster; the three Collas stormed Eamhain, drove the Ultonians into Down and Antrim, and established the kingdom of the Airghialla in Southern Ulster; the Cinel Luighdeach, who owned only the rugged district of Kilmacrenan, gradually conquered all Donegal; the O’Neills or Cinel Eoghain had conquered almost all Ulster except Donegal, and but for the Plantation would have struggled for the lordship of all Ulster with the O’Donnells. William de Burgo only repeated in Connaught what had been done there before when the kingdom of Uí Maine was founded. That little finger of the king, heavier than the loins of the law, to use one of the expressions of an Irish governor, was not felt by the Irish till the sixteenth century; in a hundred years it bore down their power, and even the wars of 1641 and 1689, serious as they were, were not attempts to restore the old state of things. The best parts of the ‘Short History’ are to be found in the first six chapters, which describe the laws, arts, and social condition of ancient Ireland; but the whole book is clear and interesting, and we hope it may be widely read in Ireland. In new editions Dr. Joyce will do well to spell Irish names as they appear in literature, following the plan adopted with English names by the late Prof. Freeman. He uses *gh* to represent the Irish *ch*, following the example given in maps, where the word *loch* (lake) is spelt in Ireland “lough,” and in Scotland “loch.” It is pedantic to write Cashel in the Irish form *Caisil*, because the city is well known under its modern form, and Dr. Joyce avoids this mistake; but it is wrong to write *k* for Irish *c*, and the correct forms Cinel Conaill and Cinel Eoghain ought to be written. The use of the word *Malachi* is a barbarism which leads to confusion, for the name of the Archbishop of Armagh whose life was written by St. Bernard was *Maelmaedoc*, while *Malachi*, the last undisputed king of all Ireland, was *Maelsechlainn*. Such names of men as Cumee and Owey are mere barbarisms. The Irish are, after all, an Indo-European race, their language is ruled by Grimm’s law, and their names are no more difficult to write than those of Angles, Franks, Lombards, or Goths. Dr. Joyce has fallen into this error from a wish to make easy the obstacles met by the reader in an unfamiliar subject, and so good a scholar as he will find no difficulty in revising this mistaken orthography. He will thus add to the value of books which ought to awaken much interest in their subject in Ireland as well as in England

and America. The second volume, which is to deal with the period from 1608 to the present day, will be looked for with pleasure by all who read the first volume of the ‘Short History of Ireland.’

The Revival of Irish Literature. Addresses by Sir Charles G. Duffy, Dr. George Sigerson, and Dr. Douglas Hyde. (Fisher Unwin.)—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, well practised in the art of pleasant speaking, has reprinted two addresses delivered to the Irish Literary Society. They must have been agreeable to hear, but contain no new information and several popular fallacies. The remarks are generally just, but when he says, “I know no civilized country except Ireland whose history is not familiar to its people. In England you encounter English history everywhere,” Sir Charles Duffy shows a curious ignorance of his countrymen. Ask a Yorkshireman about St. Chad, a citizen of Colchester about Boadicea, or a Wiltshire farmer about King Alfred, and you will be met with blank amazement, while on the shores of Lough Derryvaragh you will find Turges well known, and at Fore, St. Fechin; many natives of Cloghaneely know the history of Balor, and can show you the stone on which he was decapitated; and in Cavan every one about Quilca has heard of Dr. Swift, of Dr. Sheridan, and of Parson Brady. Dr. Sigerson’s address is more rhetorical than instructive, and his account of Irish verse is superficial. He thinks that Ovid’s long residence among Scythians, from whom Gaedhel Glas, who gave his name to the Irish, is derived by the senachies, led him to write now and then like an Irish poet. One remark shows that he is not well read in the poets he praises: “Deprived of their princes and deposed from their estate, the bards ceased to be learned in the classic forms of literary technic, but they became the poets of the people.” The reverse is the case. As long as Irish poetical writers remained, they and their hearers alike delighted in the subtleties of metre, and Brian Merriman, who died in this century, was as fond of them as Dallan Forgaill, who lived in the sixth century, or as any of the bards of the Iomabardh or Contention of 1600 which Dr. Sigerson mentions. The address of Dr. Douglas Hyde on ‘The Necessity for deanglicising Ireland’ is the most interesting in the book. In face of the facts that in the British Isles Cornish is extinct and Manx nearly so, while Welsh, though to an unskilled observer it seems to flourish, is every year more and more infiltrated by English idioms as well as words, Dr. Hyde hopes to maintain Irish by artificial means. It is curious to hear what these are to be:—

“We can, however, insist, and we shall insist if Home Rule be carried, that the Irish language, which so many foreign scholars of the first calibre find so worthy of study, shall be placed on a par with—or even above—Greek, Latin, and modern languages, in all examinations held under the Irish Government. We can also insist, and we shall insist, that in those baronies where the children speak Irish, Irish shall be taught, and that Irish-speaking schoolmasters, petty sessions clerks, and even magistrates be appointed in Irish-speaking districts.”

Dr. Hyde seems to forget that the decay of the language is only part of a more general decay of the old national ideas. Literature is at an end both in verse and prose. For more than three hundred years brehon law has been obsolete; the payment of *eric* is still enforced, but not according to the ancient forms, and with many remonstrances on the part of those who have to pay. The local saints are generally neglected, their wells are choked up, and few indeed are the pilgrims to the ancient holy places of Ireland. They were long venerated in spite of persecution, but now that religious animosity is at an end they are put aside for things more in fashion in the Catholic world of to-day. The blessed Joseph Labre, whom men but recently dead could remember at the door

of the Gesh in Rome, is more mentioned in Ireland than St. Blathmac, and St. Teresa than the once famous St. Ita, called the Brigit of Munster, just as Brigit herself was called the Mary of the Gaedhel. The old local divisions are unknown, and their glories being fast forgotten. A politician speaking at Crossmaglen never alludes to the fame of the Oirghialla, the warlike people who long held their own in the south of Ulster, and the remains of whose clans still inhabit the district. The Finns and the Cahills, who live on Lord Ashtown's estate near the Shannon and the Suck, never think or speak of themselves as the people of Uí Maine, nor care about the greatness of the kingdom conquered from the Connaught men, and ruled for long years by O'Kelly. Land tenure and taxation and religion and education, and the control of these, are the subjects which interest the governing classes of the country, and they regard all its ancient ideas as useless or merely of antiquarian interest. In all the discussions on Irish affairs no one has proposed to make Tara the seat of government, or to revive the Feis Temhrach, or the Aonach Tailten, or any of the ancient assemblies, or to insist that glibs and the mantle, the conical cap, and trows and brogues shall alone be worn. Dr. Hyde relates an affecting story of a girl in Sligo reproached by her brother for speaking Irish, but that the feelings of the brother are those which prevail in Irish society there are many proofs. An Irish novelist of distinction, engaged in composing a story in which one of the characters was called Flaherty, and wishing to give exactitude to the picture, asked a scholar how to spell the name in Irish. He replied, "Flaibheartach." "Oh," said the novelist, "that is too extreme." The notion that precision could have a place in spelling an Irish word seemed absurd. Dr. Hyde is capable of better and more thoughtful work than this address.

The Irish Literary Revival: its History, Pioneers, and Possibilities. By W. P. Ryan. (Published by the Author.)—Mr. Ryan describes in kindly terms so many young authors that it is difficult to say anything harder about his book than that it will be of more interest to those described in it than to any one else. All the authors are living, most of them are young. Mr. Ryan speaks of them all from personal knowledge, and describes how an Irish literary club was started in Southwark, which grew into the Irish Literary Society. Pictures of most of the authors and authoresses are appended to accounts of their life history and works. They appear to be a harmless, genial, hardworking set of people who spend many pleasant evenings together, admire one another a great deal, and talk sympathetically about Ireland. They criticize Dr. Todhunter's plays and the poems of Mr. Yeats and Mr. Fahy, but in doing so dip their pens always in honey, and never in gall. Mr. Ryan's book will be useful to the biographer of the future.

A Parish Providence: a Country Tale. By E. M. Lynch. With an Introduction by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. (Fisher Unwin.)—This volume of the "New Irish Library" deserves no praise. It is an adaptation from the French, published to show how much good can be done by encouraging local industries. Sir C. G. Duffy's preface is on the same subject, but is too general in its expressions to be useful. The French story is not particularly interesting, and is inferior to such works as Miss Martineau's 'Illustrations of Political Economy' or Mrs. Leadbeater's 'Dialogues of the Irish Peasantry.'

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Pitt Press Series: The Wasps of Aristophanes. By C. E. Graves. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Mr. Graves' reputation as a scholar needs no encomium of ours, and this volume is proof of his sound judgment and knowledge

of his author. He has produced an excellent text, and given at the foot of the page the chief of the various readings. The annotations are sensible and full—too full, to our thinking, as no difficulty is left for the learner to make out for himself. The only point untouched is the metres, which, to our surprise, Mr. Graves has only noticed slightly. This we venture to think a mistake. As we have objected to the voluminousness of the notes, it may be inconsistent to point out that line 970 might have been illustrated by a reference to 'Macbeth,' Act III. sc. i. l. 96; but we think it would have been as well to point out the parallel.

The Cambridge Milton for Schools.—Paradise Lost. Books III. and IV. With Introduction, Notes, &c., by A. Wilson Verity. (Cambridge, University Press.)—We have praised before now Mr. Verity's notes to Milton, and this instalment confirms our good opinion of his resources as a commentator.

The Warwick Shakespeare: The Tragedy of Macbeth. Edited by E. K. Chambers. (Blackie & Son.)—Blackie's Junior School Shakespeare: *As You Like It.* With Introduction and Notes by L. W. Lyde.—*Richard the Second.* With Introduction and Notes by W. Barry.—*A Midsummer-Night's Dream.* With Introduction and Notes by W. F. Baugust. (Same publishers.)—We regard these multiplied school editions with some suspicion. Mr. Chambers's notes are sensible and scholarly, and occasionally he has inserted something Mr. Aldis Wright has overlooked—for instance, the quotation from Sophocles illustrating Lady Macbeth's speech in Act II. sc. ii. His observations on the interpolated passages are worth reading. The utility of the smaller editions is more dubious. Probably a pupil will learn more effectually from an intelligent teacher orally than by perusing these notes. Some of them are liable to be misunderstood by most boys and girls—for example, the note to 'A Midsummer-Night's Dream,' Act I. sc. i. ll. 70-1. Still the editions are carefully prepared. "Sancity," in sc. iv. of Act III. of 'As You Like It,' is a pretty obvious misprint.

The Satires of Dryden. Edited by J. Churton Collins. (Macmillan & Co.)—The editing of this volume is above the usual level; but whether Dryden's satires are adapted for schoolboys is another question. However that may be, Mr. Collins has done his part satisfactorily.

Italian Lessons. (Cassell & Co.)—This excellent little volume, being intended for self-tuition, is hardly to be classed among school-books, but it is admirably adapted for its purpose. We can only suggest that a few notes should have accompanied the lessons and passages for translation, and that an alphabetical list of irregular verbs should have been supplied. Also an index is badly wanted. To publish such a work without an index is inexcusable.

Beginners' Texts: Leichte Lesestücke. Selected by O. Siepmann. (Rivington, Percival & Co.)—*Longmans' German Composition.* By J. V. Ransom. (Longmans & Co.)—*A Primer of German Grammar.* By A. A. Somerville and L. S. R. Byrne. (Rivington, Percival & Co.)—*Primary German Exercises.* (Same authors and publishers.)—If the multiplication of grammars and books of exercises were sufficient to create a knowledge of German, no nation would equal the British in its familiarity with the difficult tongue of the Teuton. We have before us four volumes, all intended to facilitate the acquisition of the language. Mr. Siepmann's extracts are excellent. Our only complaint is that his vocabularies give too much help, and that he occasionally introduces a somewhat uncommon word; in our opinion, only the commonest should occur in a book for beginners.—Mr. Ransom's pieces have all been set at examinations. We do not suppose it is intended that those selected from Shakespeare, Byron, Shelley,

and Mr. Swinburne should be turned into German verse. Mr. Ransom claims as "a special advantage" of his book "the introduction of difficult verse." There is no question of the difficulty, but we fail to see the advantage.—The 'Primer' of Messrs. Somerville and Byrne is well arranged and clear, but the latter portion of the 'Primary German Exercises' is much too difficult for boys at the stage of advancement represented by the 'Primer.' And some of the extracts seem badly chosen. Moreau's campaign of 1800 did not lead him to Bohemia. Then how can the statement on p. 162 of the 'Exercises' be correct?

French Genders at a Glance. By "Readingensis." (Reading, Langley; London, Nutt.)—This table of French genders is helpful.

Lectures Maritimes. By Leon Delbos. (Macmillan & Co.)—M. Leon Delbos is instructor on board the Britannia, and has compiled his little reading-book for the benefit of the naval cadets. It is likely to be helpful to them, and the vocabulary of sea terms might prove useful to others besides naval cadets, as the British schoolboys seldom learn the most ordinary phrases of the kind. A table of French weights and measures would have been an advantage; but surely the geographical index was not needed. Schoolboys on water, and on land too, are much the better for turning up the map.

French Idioms and Proverbs. By De V. Payen-Payne. (Nutt.)—This is a useful book. The compiler has not always taken the trouble to find the corresponding English proverb when it exists, and he has included some things he ought not to have. "Société anonyme," for example, is neither an idiom nor a proverb; still the collection is useful.

Schiller: Wilhelm Tell. Edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by A. J. Ulrich. (Williams & Norgate.)—The chief merit of this little volume is its cheapness. Mr. Ulrich's notes are worthless; but a vocabulary which contains only the most difficult words is not a bad idea. The stage directions should have been given in English.

Blackie's Modern Language Series.—French Stories: a Reading Book. By Margaret Ninet. (Blackie & Son.)—This is a very passable selection of stories; but no list of them is given—an odd omission—nor are they numbered. The notes are somewhat too numerous, and some important words in the text are not to be found in the vocabulary.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Gospel according to Peter: a Study. By the Author of 'Supernatural Religion.' (Longmans & Co.)—The author of 'Supernatural Religion' has here added another to the numerous discussions which have been published on the Gospel according to St. Peter. He has, like most other writers on the subject, inserted the text and a translation. His contribution does not add in any way to our knowledge of the document, but he has brought out with very clear and forcible arguments one point of great importance, that the Gospel has markedly the character of an independent history drawn from sources similar to those of our four Gospels, but varying. He devotes most of his pages to prove this. He believes that the canonical Gospels were not known to the writer of this Gospel. "Every part," he says,

"of this fragment has been set side by side with the corresponding narrative in the canonical Gospels, and it is simply surprising that a writing, dealing with a similar epoch of the same story, should have shown such freedom of handling."

And he sums up his arguments thus:—

"That a writer who had our canonical Gospels before him should so depart from their lines, after every representation without dogmatic purpose, insert contradictory statements, and omit episodes of absorbing interest and passages which would have enriched

his narrative, is a theory which cannot be established."

The book is everywhere characterized by great ability, but the writer shows the same tendency as his opponents to be positive and dogmatic in dealing with uncertain data, when his prepossessions come into play. Thus he says, "There is little or no doubt that the writing before us is a fragment of this 'Gospel according to Peter,' of which Serapion writes." Then, again, in regard to a passage in Justin Martyr, he says, "The majority of critics naturally decided against such royal ways of removing difficulties, and were forced to admit a reference to 'Memoirs of Peter.'" And subsequently, as if Justin had actually used the words 'Memoirs of Peter,' he says that Justin "distinctly refers to statements as contained in certain 'Memoirs of Peter.'" These and other opinions are affirmed with a certainty which is not warranted by the very slender evidence which is accessible. The author also is guilty of slight inaccuracies such as some of those on which Bishop Lightfoot fastened in order to damage his credit. Thus he says, "The French Archeological Mission published in 1892 the mathematical papyrus, edited by M. Baillet, but the much more interesting and important volume of fragments did not appear until 1893, when they were edited by M. Bouriant." The fact is that the fragments did appear in 1892, edited by M. Bouriant, in the same fasciculus which contained the mathematical document. It was the photographic reproduction of the fragments that made its appearance for the first time in 1893 in the third fasciculus. Again he says, "It is a curious—if not in any way a significant—fact that the two Christian fragments in this little volume should both profess to have been written by the Apostle Peter." But the second fragment, that of the Apocalypse, does not mention the Apostle Peter, nor claim to be written by him. It is merely identified by scholars, on what seems good evidence, with a document that was called in early times the Apocalypse of Peter. The author, as is his way, gives a long list of works that have been written on the Gospel, but he omits one which is, perhaps, the most original of all of them, Daniel Volter's 'Petrusevangelium oder Aegypterevangelium?'

THE REV. A. W. STREANE, Fellow and Divinity and Hebrew Lecturer, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, has undertaken the arduous but thankless task of translating a German pamphlet concerning the references to Christ in the Talmud and some Rabbinic literature, compiled by various scholars—*Jesus Christ in the Talmud, Midrash, Zohar, and the Liturgy of the Synagogue*, texts and translations by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Dalmann, together with an introductory essay by Heinrich Laible (Cambridge, Deighton, Bell & Co.). This monograph gives the passages concerning Christian ideas which are found in the earliest edition and in MSS. of the Talmud, but were forbidden by the Papal censor in subsequent editions. These passages contain so little matter interesting to the Jews that they did not reproduce them in editions published beyond the reach of the censors. Moreover, they were published together in a cheap form for those who cared to possess them. Everybody knows that from the epoch of the war of Bar Cochbas the rabbis, and more especially the famous Akiba, spoke with bitterness of Christianity and its founder, at an epoch when the Christians were not favourable to the restoration of Jerusalem. The Jews naturally were embittered against them, and much more in the time of the Crusades, when they were massacred wholesale if they did not embrace Christianity. These passages are naturally the product of bitter feelings, but they are not of historical importance. We do not find in them the opinion of the Jews concerning either Christ or the Apostles, for they only repeat (most likely often wrongly) what was current amongst heathen who were equally

unfavourable to Christianity. Jesus is with them the son of Sotoda or of Pandera; the Virgin is confounded with Mary Magdalene; Christ went to Egypt a hundred years before His time; He was executed at Lydda (Lud) many years before His birth. In one word the history of the Christian personages is treated on the Agadic method. There is not even a real point for folk-lore. And upon such worthless stuff three German savants (for Prof. Strack has also his finger in it) are busy, and Mr. Streane calls it an "attractive subject" which "cannot be without interest for the English reader." Anyhow, these controversial texts are now provided with various readings, which may be useful for philological purposes. The English edition and translation have, in addition, some liturgical outbursts against Christ and Christianity which are not printed in the German edition. These liturgies were composed by rabbis of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries who witnessed martyrdoms. Indeed, the Spanish, Italian, and Eastern rites do not include them, which proves that they are simply a personal invocation from survivors of the martyrdoms of the time. Dr. Dalmann has, however, not exhausted the subject. Instead of quoting a Hebrew monograph of a late date with the title of 'History of Jesus,' our authors would have done better to consult the various polemical treatises in Hebrew, which began in the eleventh century at least. Mr. Streane does not seem particularly familiar with the German language when he translates (p. 3) the German expression "Beim Leben meiner Kinder," which means an oath "by the life of my children," by "During the lifetime of my children." And besides, as a Talmudic scholar, he ought to have seen its meaning from the original אֶתְּחַיֶּה בְּחַיֵּי בְּנָי. Neither is the volume free from misprints. Who is August "Wohling" (p. 70)? It ought to be *Rohling*. On p. 13 נָרַךְ occurs for נָרַךְ.

MR. MURRAY has reprinted the late Prof. Jowett's famous edition of *The Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans*. Prof. Lewis Campbell, who has seen the volumes through the press, has omitted the Greek text of the Epistles; so that the odd result follows that notes on the Greek original are printed below Jowett's English translation. The examination of the 'Horsæ Paulinæ' is left out, and other omissions have been made in the dissertations. On the other hand, the celebrated 'Essay on the Interpretation of Scripture,' which made its appearance originally in 'Essays and Reviews,' has been inserted. A very grave defect in these handsome volumes is the absence of an index.

BOOKS ON MOUNTAINEERING.

THE general plan of the series of "Climbers' Guides" (Fisher Unwin) is too well known by now to require any description. In the last instalment Mr. Coolidge deals with *The Range of the Todi*, a district which, except on its western side, where the well-known Maderaner Thal gives easy access to it from the St. Gothard road, has not been much visited by English people. Indeed, it is not many weeks since a leading daily paper informed its readers that "the Todi range is on the border of the Hindu Koosh." As a matter of fact, travellers on their way to the Engadine, *via* Bale and Coire, pass the entrance to the valley through which most of the drainage of the group flows just after they leave the Lake of Zurich. No doubt its position, between two great streams of tourist traffic, has had a good deal to do with this neglect on the part of our countrymen. Swiss climbers have, however, worked it pretty thoroughly; and it was right that they should do so, for this region was the principal scene of the exploits of Father Placidus a Spescha—the patriarch, it may be said, of Swiss climbers. Swiss names, therefore, occur frequently in the lists of authorities with which, as in the

other books of the series, Mr. Coolidge lavishly supplies his readers. We notice here, as in some recent volumes from the same indefatigable hand, a little tendency to give more and more of this kind of thing, which the "climber" hardly wants. What does he care for the German-speaking colony in the Calfeisen Thal? Would not all historical and generally non-topographical matter be more in its place in the new edition of Ball's 'Alpine Guide,' which we understand is equally in Mr. Coolidge's charge? Of actual slips there are, as might be expected, few. We would venture to suggest (p. 14) that if "Krizliberg" be right for the peak, "Krüzli" can hardly be wrong for the adjacent pass; and that it might no less well than "Kreuzli" (of which it is merely a dialectic variety) "come from the cross on the summit." Also let us have either "Coire" or "Chur," but not both. The only serious mistake in the book is the omission of the Calanda, which unquestionably form, both orographically and geographically, part of the "Range of the Todi." That just west of it the ridge sinks very low is no doubt true, but it never disappears; while to the eastward the mountain falls away to the valley of the Rhine. From a practical point of view there is no peak contained in the book for which instructions are likely to be more often welcomed. It must tempt every mountaineer who passes through Coire; it commands a noble view; it is possible to miss the way up, and still more down; and yet it seems hardly worth while to pay 10 fr. or so for a guide on it. As for its "not being properly part of the High Alps," it is, at any rate, higher than the Kärpf, which is honoured with two pages.

No book could be a greater contrast to Mr. Coolidge's than *Zermatt and the Valley of the Viège* (Geneva, Thérvoz). That is small, this is large; that is solid information, this is "pleasant and graphic" (we quote the prospectus); that is strictly "reading," this is largely pictures. The pictures, indeed, executed by those masters of "process," Messrs. Thérvoz, of Geneva, could hardly be better of their kind. We believe that the work has been produced with the view of drawing attention to the recently opened railway, which has done so much to remove the reproach of deficient steam communication in the Alps. It would, therefore, be out of place to criticize very minutely the text, for which M. Émile Yung is responsible, or the English of the translation by Mrs. Wharton Robinson. We may, perhaps, point out to the latter that it is not always safe to render French *de* by "of." A neglect to observe this has led to such odd inscriptions as "Panorama of the Gorner Grat," "Cabin of the Cervin" (for "the Matterhorn hut"), "Hotel of the Lac Noir," and so on. The statement that some one was killed "while crossing the Saas at Zermatt" points to a misreading of the original, and an imperfect acquaintance with the locality.

"WOULD it not be as well to give the facts in some order? Alphabetical order would be better than none," said the legendary judge to the counsel floundering through his opening speech. The tale seems to have fructified in Mr. Haskett Smith's mind; and his *Climbing in the British Isles* (Longmans & Co.) has come out a kind of jumble of gazetteer, glossary, and technical dictionary, with excursions into history and philology, and gibes at Col. Barrow. Still, there is a good deal of useful information in the little book. Mr. Haskett Smith has other qualifications than those which man shares, though in far inferior measure, with the quadrumana. He is a real lover of the Lake Country, which, after all, has suffered far less in the last thirty years from the touristic invasion than have the Alps; he knows quaint, out-of-the-way corners of its history and literature; and he writes with a pleasantly discursive and at times gently caustic humour which makes even a glossary lively reading. It might have been

better, perhaps, to confine the matter to the Lake District. There is hardly any need to put foolish people in the way of thinking that sea-cliff climbing is a recognized form of exercise. If that, why not tree-climbing, or "stack-pipe" climbing, or anything else? All these may come in as incidents, but it is absurd to make them ends in themselves. The early climbers climbed in order to carry out the object they had set themselves, viz., to reach unexplored regions, and discover new and presumably beautiful scenes. That was sport, in the true sense; but to look out for difficult or dangerous pieces of rock, leading nowhere in particular, and climb them in order to "go one better" than the last man, or merely in order to get a little exercise coupled with excitement, is only sport if that term can be applied to putting the weight or practising on the parallel bars; and if it becomes a fashion—and in these days it does not take much, as the river and the golf-links may witness, to start a fashion—the consequences may be serious. Already the coast-guardsmen on Beachy Head are called upon at not infrequent intervals to deliver some fool or another from the peril into which his folly has brought him. Mr. Haskett Smith admits that one or two of his own climbs were "unjustifiable," while others "should not be touched except by experienced climbers." But a man is not always the best judge of his own claim to the title "experienced." As a matter of historical accuracy, and on the principle of "honour where honour is due," we may mention that the real leader of the party who opened the so-called "Easy Way" up the Pillar Stone in 1863, and the actual discoverer of the passage, three steps long, across a slab of rock which is the "key" of that way, was neither of the gentlemen whose names are given, but the present Chancellor of Lincoln, in those days a young B.A. with the honours of "second wrangler and bracketed Smith's Prize" fresh upon him, but no less keen to solve mountaineering than mathematical problems. Mr. Carr's little sketches add much to the usefulness of the book.

CONTINENTAL HISTORY.

Spain: a Summary of Spanish History from the Moorish Conquest to the Fall of Granada, by the well-known translator of 'Don Quixote,' Mr. H. E. Watts, is decidedly superior to the majority of the volumes that make up "The Story of the Nations" (Fisher Unwin). And this is the more creditable to the author as it is extremely difficult to make the mediæval history of Spain intelligible to the general reader, the country being split up into several kingdoms, each of which has its separate annals. Mr. Watts, however, by judiciously discarding minor incidents and dwelling upon the leading events, has contrived to present a wonderfully clear account—considering the intricacy of the theme—of the gradual formation of the Spanish nation. Of course there are some points in which it is difficult to share Mr. Watts's views. For instance, we fail to see that "the invading Berbers, under Tarik, were but a reflex wave of the great Scandinavian stream"; nor do we believe in Bernardo del Carpio being anything but a figment of Spanish vanity; and although we consider any attempt to whitewash Don Pedro el Cruel is hopeless, we do not think the death of Leonora de Guzman can fairly be laid to his account. But even supposing Mr. Watts to be wrong in these and other minor points, his volume deserves the praise of being a careful and accurate summary of the leading events of nearly eight hundred years; and as he has compressed this long period into three hundred pages, his part in the volume is eminently meritorious. The cuts are indifferently executed, still they are useful; on the other hand, the maps are irretrievably bad—a map of Spain in A.D. 910 on which figure Madrid and El Escorial is obviously self-condemned; and the index is

not what it should be. May we advise Mr. Watts in a new edition to be less sparing of genealogical tables?

MR. SALISBURY deserves credit for having put together, in a volume of moderate size, an account of *Portugal and its People* (Nelson & Sons) which is reasonably accurate. The main drawback is that he writes slipshod English—at times so ungrammatical as to be irritating to an educated reader, and also occasionally to render his meaning difficult to catch, not to speak of his use of Latinisms like "declinature," and "vacate" for *abandon*. This is all the more to be regretted as Mr. Salisbury is evidently painstaking. He clings to the time-honoured mistake that the battle of Ourique decided the fate of Portugal, and says that the misbelievers outnumbered the Christians by twenty to one, when the only thing we know for certain about the fight is that the Almoravides were scanty in numbers; and his book does not represent our present state of knowledge regarding the early history of Portugal; still it is a respectable compilation. Of course there are sundry small slips, like that of making Marguerite de Valois a daughter of Charles IX.; but they are not of much importance, and they are not very numerous.

MR. WILLERT's biography of *Henry of Navarre* (Putnam's Sons) is one of the best of the series termed "Heroes of the Nations." Mr. Willert writes clearly and impartially, he has gone to the best contemporary sources of information, and he has produced the most intelligible account of Henry IV. that is to be found in English. He is especially fair in his remarks on Henry's behaviour to the Huguenots after his submission to Rome—a point on which Pattison in his life of Casaubon was signally unjust to the king, accepting without sufficient reserve the complaints of the Protestants, who naturally enough regarded with distrust the policy of a chief who had abjured their creed, and could not see that he was forced to yield much to the Catholic majority when he had abandoned the position of leader of a minority for that of ruler of the whole nation. We find ourselves in complete accord with Mr. Willert, except that we doubt the high estimate of Coligny's military talents which he entertains, in common, it must be allowed, with most historians; for, although it is clear that Coligny possessed to an unusual degree one conspicuous gift of a great general, the power of rallying his forces after a disaster, it is difficult to observe the ill fortune of the Huguenots at Jarnac and Moncontour, and, on the other hand, their triumphs at Arques and Ivry, and not feel that the admiral, with all his noble endowments, must have wanted some of the qualities that go to secure success in war.

WE have received with pleasure the second volume of Dr. Blok's valuable and accurate *Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk* (Groningen, Wolters). It opens with the period of the Artevelde, and it brings the story down to the accession of Philip II. of Spain. We hope to return to this valuable work when another volume is published. It well deserves translation into English. The author justly remarks that Motley's republican sentiments made him unjust to Charles V.; and we may add he was still more unjust to Philip II.

DR. BLUM's handsome and large octavo, of over 700 pages, on *Das Deutsche Reich zur Zeit Bismarcks* (Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut), is, we fear, too long to find many readers in England willing to devote their time to its perusal. It is, however, a very clear, painstaking narrative, drawn from good authorities, but naturally written from the Chauvinist point of view ("der Standpunkt des warmherzigen Patrioten"), and the author, who has been favoured by Prince Bismarck with personal interviews, is a warm admirer of the great German statesman. He, of course, imagines that the war

of 1870 was due to French wickedness, and that his hero had nothing to do with bringing it about. He approves of the *Kulturkampf*, the annexation of Alsace against the wishes of its inhabitants, and the process styled "Wiederverdeutschung der Reichslande."

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

More about Gordon, by One who Knew Him Well (Bentley), is a little book of private letters written by General Gordon to a lady whom he first knew at Gravesend in 1867, and with whom and her husband and children he maintained a warm friendship to the end. The letters are linked together by brief personal recollections, told in delicate taste; and the small work has evidently been a labour of love to one who was privileged to receive Gordon's confidence, and who returned his friendship with true sympathy and devotion. No one who reverences Gordon's memory will find anything here to hurt a sensitive friend, and we can understand many people being grateful for the touches of character and personal traits which the letters and recollections afford. If we cannot count ourselves among the number, it is because we think too much has already been made of Gordon's personal peculiarities. The man was so much greater than his manners. What we do want is a real living biography of Gordon the soldier and administrator, not a sympathetic account of his religious beliefs and philanthropic experiments. These, too, have their place in his life, but the place must be strictly subordinate to the conception of the general, governor, and hero. A library of books, fair, bad, and indifferent, have been written about him, but still his life in its true proportions, divested of unnecessary sentiment and violations of sacred reserve, remains to be written, and will tax the powers of the future biographer to the utmost. It is a glorious subject, beset with difficulties and pitfalls. Some day we hope it may be undertaken, when this and many other books about Gordon will form useful materials; but after the final life is written, how grateful Gordon's friends would be if all the previous imperfect attempts to portray him were thrown into a pious holocaust before the statue in Trafalgar Square!

The Autobiography of a Cornish Smuggler, by John B. Cornish (Truro, Pollard), is the story of "Captain" Harry Carter, of Prussia Cove, near the Lizard. Within the compass of this little volume Mr. Cornish has provided, for those who store up (often for reproduction) examples from outlying districts of the eccentricities which form part and parcel of that strangely heterogeneous whole which we term our national character, a specimen at once so rare and curious that those who have not actually dwelt among Tre, Pol, and Pen themselves, so as to know them as they are in their own "delectable duchy," might well be disposed to regard it as unique. A smuggler, "with all appliances and means to boot," and withal possessed of spiritual experiences recorded by himself, is not the type of man one meets with every day, or expects to pass when walking down the Strand. We doubt whether Confucius himself, when formulating his 'Rules of Propriety,' could have found place in them for a combination of mental attitudes so diverse. To be serious, however, while turning the pages of this little book we have found the thought constantly recurring, "How this would have delighted George Eliot!" How would not the author of 'Adam Bede' have been charmed to spell out the traits of the character which are here revealed, and which, let us add, the editor has set before us with so great tact and tenderness; the self-delineation of the mind of a brave young skipper, firm and popular with those under his command, who in the year 1777, at the age of twenty-eight, being part owner and commander of a cutter engaged

in contraband trade, and carrying sixteen guns and thirty-six men in defiance of the laws of his country, yet made a law of his own that swearing on board should be "poneshed," and furthermore convicted himself of the impure motive of pride in so doing, because he wanted "to be noted as something out of the common way." In commending to our readers this singular autobiography, we commend also to them Mr. Cornish's introductory remarks on the influence of the followers of Wesley and the system they pursued, which provide, of course, the key to the situation.

UNLESS he is gifted with superhuman magnanimity, Chief-Inspector Littlechild, who has lately published his *Reminiscences* at the Leadenhall Press, must look somewhat askance on the efforts of Dr. Conan Doyle. Sherlock Holmes has practically spoiled the market for some time to come for genuine detective stories. Truth in these matters may be as strange, but it is not nearly so attractive or artistic, as fiction, the *dénouements* in particular being often lamentably tame and unexciting. Mr. Littlechild has not been very happily inspired in the arrangement of his reminiscences, the earlier chapters of which are amongst the least interesting in the book, and his narrative style is not exactly distinguished. Still he has had many curious experiences in the course of his professional career, and he is entirely to be commended for the candour with which he owns up to his failures. The book, in short, is full of admirable materials for the novelist or playwright, and is especially strong in its descriptions of the *modus operandi* of forgers and swindlers, the ingenuity displayed by the latter in some cases being truly miraculous. Some of the author's observations are not only interesting in themselves, but admit of curious exemplification. He is no believer in "honour among thieves," and tells more than one story of sharpers duping their colleagues. In another place he remarks that a man's habits are often a greater clue to his identification than his appearance, and adds: "I remember that one of my swindling prisoners had a great craze for cockatoos. He never saw a cockatoo advertised for sale without going after it.....In this case I enticed the man to a particular place to inspect a 'beautiful specimen,' and he fell into the trap." Perhaps the most extraordinary passage in the whole book is the following: "The effect of fright produced by a totally unexpected arrest is very varied in its nature. I recollect one person, who looked perfectly cool a moment before, suddenly throw [sic] off a vapour like steam, completely enveloping him in a cloud, which was the strangest thing I have ever witnessed."

Humours and Oddities of the London Police Courts. Illustrated and edited by "Dogberry." (Leadenhall Press).—This excessively dreary book is made up of a collection of police-court cases, which "Dogberry" considers "curious and amusing." These cases are strung together in chapters under such headings as "Love in Court," "Religion in Court," &c. We are quite willing to credit "Dogberry" with all the diligence he claims for laying so many forgotten newspapers under contribution, misplaced as we may think it, but it is impossible to agree with his suggestion that the incidents gain point and piquancy from their truth: even "Dogberry" himself could hardly have invented duller stories.

Memoirs of a Landlady. By George R. Sims. (Chatto & Windus).—Our "English Zola" or our "present-day Dickens" (*quicunque libentius audit*) is wonderfully prolific with his ingenious pen. It was only last Easter that the *Athenæum* had the pleasure of reviewing one of his books, and already there is another of much the same sort, full of landladies and lodgers, of lodging-house servants and of "third-floor mysteries." In this volume a garrulous landlady tells tales of herself and her lodgers, and, as might con-

fidently be expected from Mr. Sims, confines herself consistently to the traditional view of lodging-house keepers and their victims. Most of the stories are in Mr. Sims's more sportive manner, though the book is not wanting in a specimen of the author's well-known pathos.

The Imperial Institute Year-Book is chiefly valuable on account of its trade statistics, which are extremely important, giving a very full view, as regards both quantities and values, of the trade of the British Empire. The volume has been improved since the first year of issue.

MR. MUSKETT's position as medical officer to the Government of New South Wales will give authority to *The Art of Living in Australia* (Eyre & Spottiswoode); and it is with feelings akin to disappointment that the reader will find that there is little in this volume which is new. That a consumption of meat nearly thrice as great per head as that in England is unsuited to a warmer climate is obvious, and that a similarly inordinate use of tea and tobacco must be injurious to health will be generally acknowledged; but all the hygienic rules, the "pentagon of health," viz., ablutions, bedroom ventilation, clothing, diet, and exercise, are of universal application, and many of the more minute directions—e.g., "the finger nails should be trimmed in a bow shape, and the corners rounded off, while the skin near the root of the nail, which tends to grow over the lanula, should be repressed into position by means of any suitable appliance; on the contrary, those of the foot should be cut squarish in shape with a hollowed out centre so as to prevent the nail from ingrowing"—are indisputable, but they have no particular connexion with Australia. Nor can much be said for the forty or fifty pages of recipes for well-known English dishes, kangaroo-tail soup being omitted. We regret to notice these blemishes, for there are two or three valuable chapters on the splendid climate, which the writer treats exhaustively. He supplies, too, an interesting account of the prospects of viticulture, of its present position, and the making of wine, for which he predicts a brilliant future. He adds some practical suggestions as to the introduction of useful vegetables suitable to the country, and for the development of deep-sea fishing—as to the latter it is to be feared that he is over sanguine. We cordially agree that if Australians ate more fresh vegetables and fruit and consumed pure wine instead of doctored spirits much improvement would be effected. This is the chief lesson to be drawn from this book.

In a brochure of sixty-four pages M. Alexandre Bouteau, who has been employed in archaeological missions by the French Foreign Office, has described *L'Algérie et la Tunisie à travers les Ages* (Paris, Leroux). As a reprint of lectures (including the "applaudissements" of the audience) which were illustrated by lantern views, it loses much of its point by the absence of the photographs which explain the text. But this is the less to be regretted since M. Bouteau's rapid survey of the traces of various civilizations in the Barbary states is too brief and inadequate to serve any useful purpose. He has taken far too wide a field for the time at his disposal; and though he evidently knows a good deal about parts of his subject, he is manifestly unable to do justice to them in these few pages. Lectures of this sort may possibly excite curiosity and stimulate study among the audience, whom they are more likely to confuse by an undigested hotchpotch of "facts"; but they are essentially ephemeral, and should not be printed. Politicians, however, may derive some amusement from M. Bouteau's defence of the colonizing genius of France as displayed in Algiers, compared with his depreciation of similar annexation in treating of Tunis. He wisely ignores the dubious diplomatic transactions which preceded the annexation of both countries, and does not explain how a colony can be cited

as eminently successful which does not pay its own way.

No less distinguished a writer than Mr. Hall Caine has joined the ranks of the authors of guide-books, and has written an excellent handbook to *The Little Manx Island* (Douglas, Steam Packet Co.), of which he is so fond.—Cruising in the Broads has led several who have enjoyed it to run across to Holland, and it is no wonder that Mr. Davies, who has compiled a handbook to the Broads, has printed in *Cruising in the Netherlands* (Jarrold & Sons) an account of his experience of Dutch waterways. Mr. Davies writes pleasantly enough, but he ignores the historical interest of the places he visited. The illustrations, which are from photographs, had better have been omitted and an adequate map inserted. A firm like Messrs. Jarrold should really be ashamed of inserting such a thing as the map they have supplied.—Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall have sent us a new edition of *The Gossipping Guide to Wales*.—*The New Guide to Bristol and Clifton*, by Mr. James Baker (Baker & Son), is a good deal above the average local guide.—Mr. Stanford has sent us new editions of his convenient "Tourist's Guides," those to *North Devon and South Devon* and *The West Riding of Yorkshire*.—Messrs. Ward & Lock have brought out handbooks to *Killarney Lakes, Londonderry, and the Donegal Highlands*, and the *Isle of Man*.

MR. STANFORD has published a *Chart of the British Islands prepared for the Naval Manœuvres of 1894*, showing the area of the manœuvre field and the territory assigned to each side, and containing in the margin a list of the fleets. The chart gives the soundings of the whole of the Channel, Irish Channel, and Atlantic coasts of the United Kingdom, except the extreme north, and of the east coast from the Channel to the mouth of the Humber.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Sanderson's (R. E.) *What is the Church? Eight Sermons*, 2/6.

Political Economy.

Brassey's (Lord) *Work and Wages*, edited by J. Potter, 5/6.

Geography and Travel.

Baedeker's (K.) *The Dominion of Canada, Handbook for Travellers*, 12mo. 5/6.

Philology.

Schiller's *Wallenstein's Lager and Die Piccolomini*, edited by K. H. Breul, 12mo. 3/6.

Steel's (G.) *An English Grammar and Analysis*, cr. 8vo. 3/6.

Science.

Burton's (W. K.) *The Water Supply of Towns*, 25/6.

Naturalist (A.) *On the Prowl, or in the Jungle*, by E. H. A., cr. 8vo. 8/6.

Savage's (G. C.) *New Truths in Ophthalmology*, 6/ net. cl.

Taylor's (J. E.) *Theoretical Mechanics: Fluids*, cr. 8vo. 2/6.

General Literature.

Book (A.) of Absurdities, by an Old Volunteer, 2/6 bds.

Cambridge University Examination Papers, Michaelmas Term, 1893, Vol. 23, 4to. 15/6.

Furse's (Col. G. A.) *The Organization and Administration of the Lines of Communication in War*, 8vo. 12/6.

Nisbet's (H.) *Valdmer the Viking*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 bds.

Russell's (D.) *A Hidden Chain*, 12mo. 2/6 bds.

Savage's (R. H.) *The Princess of Alaska*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 bds.

Walford's (L. B.) *Ploughed, and other Stories*, cr. 8vo. 6/6.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Arnold (C. F.) *Caesarius v. Arelate u. die gallische Kirche seiner Zeit*, 18m.

Rohrbach (F.) *Der Schluss des Markusevangeliums*, 1m. 20.

Geography and Travel.

Brunache (P.) *Le Centre de l'Afrique*, 6fr.

Chabrand (É.) *Chine-Japon*, 4fr.

Philology.

Apologie des Apuleius von Madaura, übers. v. F. Weiss, 2m.

Avicenne: *Traités mystiques*, Texte arabe accompagné de l'Explication en Français, par A. F. Mehren, Part 3, 6m.

Meyer-Lübke (W.) *Grammatik der romanischen Sprachen*, Vol. 2, Part 2, 8m.

Science.

Centenaire de la Fondation du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Volume commémoratif par les Professeurs du Muséum, 80fr.

Jacobson (J.) *Gesammelte Briefe*, Vol. 2, 12m.

Lebiez (L.) *L'Électricité amateur*, 4fr. 50.

General Literature.

D'Esparbès (G.) *Les Yeux clairs*, 3fr. 50.

Gilon (E.) *La France-maçonnique moderne*, 5fr. 50.

Guyon (E.) *Un Compagnon de Voyage*, 3fr. 50.

Lambelin (R.) *Fils de Chouan*, 3fr. 50.

Létang (L.) *Le Roi s'ennuie*, 3fr. 50.

Vély (A.) *Contes panachés*, 3fr. 50.

THE BICENTENARY FESTIVAL AT HALLE.

SUCH celebrations as this are, as it were, coming into fashion. First, within our memory, came the tercentenary of Leyden, some twenty years ago, a magnificent feast and pageant, which appears to have brought in the desire for such commemorations; recently we have had Edinburgh, Heidelberg, Bologna, Dublin, now Halle, and presently will come the quatercentenary at Aberdeen. The programme of such ceremonies cannot but be uniform: orations, receptions of foreign delegates, processions, religious services, banquets, conferring of honorary degrees, and, above all, private hospitalities. But in the organization, which is an affair of no small difficulty and complexity, come the contrasts. These latter are not worth mentioning when they are merely determined by the comparative wealth of resources of the universities; as an index of national character and traditions they are instructive in themselves, and will serve as lessons for future celebrations. Thus, if we compare Halle with Dublin, as the most recent pair in the list, the German city holds its own well as regards the orations of the Rector Beyschlag, who stood out among the local speakers, just as the Provost of Trinity College showed himself a master of the art in Dublin. But the Rector's eloquence was rather exquisitely polished and felicitous than strong and natural like the Provost's. He delivered one state oration, and perhaps twenty-five replies to various addresses or toasts during the ceremonies. Everywhere he was ready and on the spot, composing the most elegant and rich variations upon his somewhat monotonous theme. For those who addressed him were almost exclusively German officials or professors; only one foreigner was formally permitted to speak, nor was any language heard but German. This was the first great contrast to Dublin, where as many foreigners as possible were put forward to speak in their respective tongues, while the hosts kept in the background. At Halle foreigners were invited to look on at a German feast, where German officials and professors congratulated one another. This was partly from tradition, partly from national habit. To Halle belongs chiefly the honour of having banished the exclusive use of Latin in teaching, and this falls in with the new German craze of expelling all foreign words (especially French) from ordinary intercourse. The prominence of the official world was also very characteristic of the nation. At the state reception in the *aula* there spoke first, of course, Prince Albrecht, on the part of the Emperor; and then some fifteen officials, great and small, mostly connected with the province of Saxony or some neighbouring town, addressed the Rector, and were in turn addressed by him. Then the whole body of German universities spoke through a single representative, Prof. Weinhold, of Berlin; the whole of the foreign through one Italian, Seraphini, who chanced to know German. The Prince had ordered that the ceremony must not exceed a limit of time, in which he acted wisely. But no one thought of curtailing the German officials—nay, even several interlarded themselves into the programme, and swelled the list; the foreigners were squeezed out.

With this exuberance of nationality agreed also the omission of any formal reception, or levee, of delegates either by Prince Albrecht or by the Rector. At Dublin this was among the most interesting and practical items of the programme, for the presentation by name enabled many to learn the personal appearance of famous men. At Halle it was omitted, nor was there any official list printed of the strangers, though every German visitor, great and small, appeared in the *Festschrift* every day. This predominance of the local and provincial in the feast was somewhat counterbalanced by the festive procession, which wound its way through the picturesque streets on a splendid summer's

day, as was the case in Dublin. The crowd of officials in uniform here only extended the length of the show, without excluding the splendid robes of the foreigners; and this was truly the most impressive scene of all. The religious services, too, were short, and the music was admirable. The stately singing of great chorales by the whole audience was varied with the performances of an excellent choir, Mendelssohn's 'Jubilate in c' (eight parts) being peculiarly fine.

As for the banquets, the select one given by the town to Prince Albrecht did not include the foreign visitors; the larger one of 500 people was very handsome, and the scene festive in many senses. The students who were there were not many, and seemed to keep their heads admirably. How many speeches were then made to the accompaniment of knives and forks—there were fixed speeches set down between each course—it would be hard to say. There was also a huge afternoon party given on the island to 5,000 people, and a great evening *Commers*, both with unlimited beer and much music and speaking. As regards honorary degrees, three considerations, all strange to England, dominated the selection, and it is most desirable that this should be well understood. In the first place, every such degree costs the usual fees, which some one has to pay into some fund, and for this reason the total number did not exceed seventeen. Secondly, it is thought incorrect to promote to a degree any man who already holds a similar degree elsewhere. This excluded all the eminent senior men both at home and abroad. Thirdly, the selection was made long before the names of the delegates were known, and without any regard to their presence. Two were conferred on most worthy Englishmen—on Mr. Kenyon, of the British Museum, who is known to most Germans for his unfailing courtesy, and on Mr. Armitage Robinson, of Cambridge, a theologian of mark. This sound view was also expressed, that to young and rising men a degree is of more value than to those who are already covered with honours. Hence Sir G. Stokes, who was present from Cambridge, received no recognition.

All these points will be of value to the future organizers of such ceremonies. The last surely is worthy of imitation, some of the others perhaps not so. But nowhere will the private hospitalities of professors or students be outdone. The most cordial reception was given to many in simple German homes; every nerve was strained to please foreign tastes, and, as usual, the students aided nobly in the task of entertainment. The famous clubs, of which we hear so much, had open evenings, of which that of the *Tuisconia*, called after a native hero in Tacitus, whose name is more than doubtful, and the *Friderician*, may be noted. The first is an association in which the theological element, so strong at Halle, is largely represented. But it is not on this account that they have adopted the rule of refusing duels and settling affairs of honour by a university court. There are some other such clubs now elsewhere, and the fashion will, no doubt, spread with increasing civilization in Germany. The second is particularly a musical society, where glees and part-songs are sung in a manner rare indeed, and from a special selection printed privately for the members. In both, as, in fact, among the rest of the clubs, every possible courtesy and attention was shown to every stranger whom they were able to discover. Among them there is also an American colony of students, who helped the guests ignorant of German, and who added not a little to the charm of the festivities by their cheerful courtesy.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITINGS OF ROBERT BROWNING.

PART I.—EDITIONS PRINCIPES.

(1.)

[Pauline: 1833.]

Pauline; | A | Fragment of a Confession. | Plus ne suis ce que j'ai été, | Et ne le scaurais jamais être. | Marot. | London: | Saunders and Otley, Conduit Street. | 1833.

Collation:—Large 12mo., pp. 71: consisting of Title-page, as above (with imprint "London: | Ibotson and Palmer, Printers, Savoy Street, Strand," at the foot of the reverse), pp. 1-2; Extract from "H. Cor. Agrippa, De Occult. Phil." dated "London, January, 1833. V.A. XX.,"* with blank reverse, pp. 3-4; and Text, pp. 5-71. The headline is 'Pauline' throughout, upon both sides of the page. The imprint is repeated at the foot of p. 71. The poem is dated at the end, "Richmond, October 22, 1832."

Issued in drab boards, with white paper back-label bearing the single word 'Pauline.'

[Second Edition: 1886.]

No second edition of 'Pauline' was published until 1886, when a facsimile reprint was prepared with Mr. Browning's permission, and issued by the Browning Society to its members. The following is a transcript of the title-page:—

Pauline; | A | Fragment of a Confession. | By | Robert Browning. | A Reprint of the Original Edition of 1833. | Edited | by Thomas J. Wise. | London: | Printed by Richard Clay and Sons. | 1886.

The collation is identical with that given for the first edition, with the addition of twelve preliminary pages, as follows: Half-title, Title-page (as above), Certificate of issue, Fly-title to Prefatory Note (each with blank reverse), pp. i-viii; Prefatory Note pp. ix-xi; and p. xii, blank.

Issued in drab boards, with white paper back-label, precisely similar to the binding of the first edition. Four hundred copies were printed. There were also twenty-five copies upon large hand-made paper, and four upon pure vellum. The size of these was demy octavo.

(2.)

[Paracelsus: 1835.]

Paracelsus. | By Robert Browning. | London: | Published by | Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange. | MDCCCXXXV.

Collation:—Small octavo, pp. xii+216: consisting of Half-title (with imprint: "London: | Printed by G. Eccles, 101, Fenchurch Street," upon the centre of the reverse) pp. i-ii; Title-page, as above (with blank reverse), pp. iii-iv; Dedication "To the Comte A. De Ripert-Monclar" (with blank reverse) pp. v-vi; Preface pp. vii-ix; p. x is blank; "Persons" (with blank reverse) pp. xi-xii; Text pp. 1-200; and "Note" pp. 201-216. There are headlines throughout. The imprint—"G. Eccles, Printer, 101 Fenchurch street, London"—is repeated at the foot of last page.

Issued in drab boards, with white paper back-label. The published price was six shillings.

First reprinted in the two volumes of collected Poems, issued by Chapman & Hall in 1849.

(3.)

[Strafford: 1837.]

Strafford: | An Historical Tragedy. | By | Robert Browning. | Author of 'Paracelsus.' | London: | Printed for | Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, | Paternoster-Row. | 1837.

Collation:—Octavo, pp. viii+132: consisting of Title-page, as above (with blank reverse, imprint at foot: "London: | Printed by A. Spottiswoode, New-street-Square"), pp. i-ii; Dedication, "To William C. Macready, Esq." (with blank reverse), pp. iii-iv; Preface pp. v-vi; Dramatis Personæ (with advertisement of 'Sordello' upon the reverse) pp. vii-viii; and Text pp. 1-131. There are headlines throughout. The imprint is repeated upon the reverse of the last page.

Issued in drab-coloured paper wrappers, with white paper label on side, which reads—"Strafford: | An Historical Tragedy, | By | Robert Browning. | Price 4s."

In 1882 an "Acting Edition" was printed (in small 8vo.) for the use of the pupils of the North London Collegiate School for Girls.

Another edition, small 8vo., was published in 1884, with a preface by Miss E. H. Hickey, and an introduction by S. R. Gardiner.

* In a letter dated November 5th, 1886, addressed to myself, Mr. Browning writes: "V.A. XX. is the Latin abbreviation of 'Vixi annos'—I was twenty years old—that is, the imaginary subject of the poem was of that age."

(4.)

[Sordello: 1840.]

Sordello. | By Robert Browning. | London: | Edward Moxon, Dover Street. | MDCCCXL.

Collation:—Post octavo, pp. iv+254: consisting of Half-title (with blank reverse) pp. i-ii; Title-page, as above (with blank reverse, containing imprint in centre—"London: | Bradbury and Evans, Printers, | Whitefriars"), pp. iii-iv; and Text pp. 1-254. The imprint is repeated upon the reverse of the last page.

Issued in drab boards, with white paper back-label; the published price being six shillings. "Remainder" copies were put up in two forms: (1) green cloth with white paper back-label, and (2) green cloth lettered in gilt across the back.

"Sordello" was not republished in separate form until 1863, when it was included in the collected works of that date. Several alterations were made in the text. Concerning these, Mr. Browning writes: "I did at one time intend to re-write much of it ['Sordello'], but changed my mind,—and the edition which I re-printed was the same in all respects as its predecessor—only with an elucidatory heading to each page, and some few alterations, presumably for the better, in the text—such as occur in most of my works."

(5.)

[Bells and Pomegranates: 1841-6.]

No. 1.

Bells and Pomegranates. | No. i. — Pippa Passes. | By Robert Browning. | Author of 'Paracelsus.' | London: | Edward Moxon, Dover Street. | MDCCCXLI.

Collation:—Royal octavo, pp. 16: consisting of Title-page, as above (with "Advertisement" upon the reverse), pp. 1-2; and Text pp. 3-16. There are headlines throughout.

Issued in yellow paper wrappers, with the title-page (enclosed within an ornamental double-ruled frame) reproduced upon the front; "Price Sixpence" being added at top, and the imprint—"Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars"—at foot.

No. 2.

Bells and Pomegranates. | No. ii. — King Victor and King Charles. | By Robert Browning. | Author of 'Paracelsus.' | London: | Edward Moxon, Dover Street. | MDCCCXLII.

Collation:—Royal octavo, pp. 20: consisting of Half-titles (with blank reverse) pp. 1-2; Title-page, as above (with "Advertisement" upon the reverse), pp. 3-4; and Text pp. 5-20. There are headlines throughout.

Issued in yellow paper wrappers, with the title-page (enclosed within an ornamental double-ruled frame) reproduced upon the front; "Price One Shilling" being added at top, and the imprint—as before—at foot.

No. 3.

Bells and Pomegranates. | No. iii. — Dramatic Lyrics. | By Robert Browning. | Author of 'Paracelsus.' | London: | Edward Moxon, Dover Street. | MDCCCXLIII.

Collation:—Royal octavo, pp. 16: consisting of Title-page, as above (with "Advertisement" upon reverse), pp. 1-2; and Text pp. 3-16. There are headlines throughout.

Issued in yellow paper wrappers, with the title-page (enclosed within an ornamental double-ruled frame) reproduced upon the front; "Price One Shilling" being added at top, and the imprint—as before—at foot.

* This "Advertisement," which has not been reprinted in any later edition, reads as follows:—

"Two or three years ago I wrote a Play, about which the chief matter I care to recollect at present is, that a Pit-ful of good people applauded it: ever since, I have been desirous of doing something in the same way that should better reward their attention. What follows, I mean for the first of a series of Dramatic Pieces, to come out at intervals; and I amuse myself by fancying that the cheap mode in which they appear, will for once help me to a sort of Pit-audience again. Of course such a work must go on no longer than it is liked; and to provide against a too certain, but too possible contingency, let me hasten to say now—that, if I were sure of success, I would try to say circumstantially enough at the close—that I dedicate my best intentions most admiringly to the author of 'Ion'—most affectionately to Sergeant Talfourd. ROBERT BROWNING."

† The colour of these wrappers varies somewhat in different examples, some being a pale cream colour, whilst others are a light brown.

‡ P. 4 of the wrappers of each part contains a list of "Cheap Editions of Popular Works" published by Moxon. Advertisements of 'Paracelsus,' 'Sordello,' and 'Bells and Pomegranates' appear upon p. 3 of the wrappers of all except No. 1.

§ When binding the eight numbers into one volume this half-title should, of course, be inserted at the commencement.

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No. 4.

Bells and Pomegranates. | No. iv.—The Return of the Druses. | A Tragedy. | In Five Acts. | By Robert Browning. | Author of 'Paracelsus.' | London: | Edward Moxon, Dover Street. | MDCCCXLIII.

Collation:—Royal octavo, pp. 19: consisting of Title-page, as above (with list of "Persons" upon the reverse), pp. 1-2; and Text pp. 3-19. There are headlines throughout. Messrs. Bradbury & Evans's imprint is placed in the centre of the reverse of p. 19.

Issued in yellow paper wrappers, with the title-page (enclosed within an ornamental double-ruled frame) reproduced upon the front; "Price One Shilling" being added at top, and the imprint—as before—at foot.

No. 5.

Bells and Pomegranates. | No. v.—A Blot in the 'Scutcheon. | A Tragedy. | In three Acts. | By Robert Browning. | Author of 'Paracelsus.' | London: | Edward Moxon, Dover Street. | MDCCCXLIII.

Collation:—Royal octavo, pp. 16: consisting of Title-page, as above (with list of "Persons" upon the reverse), pp. 1-2; and Text pp. 3-16. There are headlines throughout. Messrs. Bradbury & Evans's imprint occurs at the foot of p. 16.

Issued in yellow paper wrappers, with the title-page (enclosed within an ornamental double-ruled frame) reproduced upon the front; "Price One Shilling" being added at top, and the imprint—as before—at foot.

[Second Edition.]

Part V. is the only one of the eight numbers of 'Bells and Pomegranates' which passed into a second edition. This latter agrees with the first edition in every particular, save that it has the words "Second Edition" above the publisher's imprint upon both title-page and wrapper.

No. 6.

Bells and Pomegranates. | No. vi.—Colombe's Birthday. | A Play. | In Five Acts. | By Robert Browning. | Author of 'Paracelsus.' | "Ivy and violet, what do ye here, | With blossom and shoot in the warm spring weather, | Hiding the arms of Monchenci and Vere?" | Hammer. | London: | Edward Moxon, Dover Street. | MDCCCXLIV.

Collation:—Royal octavo, pp. 20: consisting of Title-page, as above (with "Dedication—To Barry Cornwall"—and list of "Persons" upon the reverse), pp. 1-2; and Text pp. 3-20. There are headlines throughout. Messrs. Bradbury & Evans's imprint occurs at the foot of p. 20.

Issued in yellow paper wrappers, with the title-page (enclosed within an ornamental double-ruled frame) reproduced upon the front; "Price One Shilling" being added at top, and the imprint—as before—at foot.

No. 7.

Bells and Pomegranates. | No. vii. | Dramatic Romances and Lyrics. | By Robert Browning. | Author of 'Paracelsus.' | London: | Edward Moxon, Dover Street. | MDCCCXLV.

Collation:—Royal octavo, pp. 24: consisting of Title-page, as above (with "Dedication—To John Kenyon"—and "Contents" upon the reverse), pp. 1-2; and Text pp. 3-24. There are headlines throughout. Messrs. Bradbury & Evans's imprint occurs at the foot of p. 20.

Issued in yellow paper wrappers, with the title-page (enclosed within an ornamental double-ruled frame) reproduced upon the front; "Price Two Shillings" being added at top, and the imprint—as before—at foot.

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Collation:—Royal octavo, pp. 32: consisting of Title-page, as above (with imprint—"London: Bradbury and Evans, Printers, Whitefriars"—in the centre of the reverse), pp. 1-2; Dedication—"To Walter Savage Landor" (with list of "Persons" upon the reverse) pp. 3-4; Text of 'Luria' pp. 5-20; Fly-title to 'A Soul's Tragedy' (with note of explanation upon the reverse) pp. 21-22; and Text of 'A Soul's Tragedy' pp. 23-32. There are headlines throughout. Messrs. Bradbury & Evans's imprint occurs at the foot of p. 20.

Issued in yellow paper wrappers, with the title-page (enclosed within an ornamental double-ruled frame) reproduced upon the front; "Price Two Shillings and Sixpence" being added at top, and the imprint—as before—at foot.

Note.—The text of 'Bells and Pomegranates' is printed in double columns, surrounded by plain rules.

[Collected Issue.]

Upon the completion of the series "remainder" copies of the eight numbers of 'Bells and Pomegranates' were made up into one volume, and issued in dark stamped cloth of various colours. All such "remainder" copies contain the "second" edition of Part V., and, of course, do not include the original wrappers.

THOMAS J. WISE.

A PSEUDO-GOTHIC INSCRIPTION.

Headington Hill, Oxford, Aug. 4, 1894.

It may be worth pointing out that formulas similar to the "Thebal Guth Guthani" discussed in the issues of the *Athenæum* for July 14th and 28th occur, at any rate, as early as the eleventh century, and hence (whilst certainly not Gothic) can yet have no reference to the twelfth-century St. Theobald of Thann. The words in question are found in a short charm, written in an eleventh-century hand on a fly-leaf of the Bodleian MS. Auct. F. 3, 6. The charm itself, which I published a few years ago in the *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen*, vol. lxxxiv. p. 323, runs as follows: "† thebal guttatim aurum & thus de. † Abra iesus. † Alabra iesus. † Galabra iesus. † wit pone dworl. on .i.iii. ofæstan writ." Below is written in capitals THEBAL GUTTANI (the last two letters very faint), whilst above a line of capitals has been erased, of which the only letters still legible are GUTT. A. S. NAPIER.

I HAVE to thank Prof. Martin, of Strasbourg, for his suggestion regarding my magic formula. In one point he has, however, misunderstood my interpretation based on an objection. For my explanation "Thebal deus decorum" he substitutes another, "Thebal deus Gotorum," and remarks

* This note, which has not been reprinted, reads as follows:—"Here ends my first Series of 'Bells and Pomegranates,' and I take the opportunity of explaining, in reply to inquiries, that I only meant by that title to indicate an endeavour towards something like an alternation, or mixture, of music with discursive, sound with sense, poetry with thought; which looks too ambitious, thus expressed, so the symbol was preferred. It is little to the purpose, that such is actually one of the most familiar of the many Rabbinical (and Patristic) acceptations of the phrase; because I confess that, letting authority alone, I supposed the bare words, in such juxtaposition, would sufficiently convey the desired meaning. 'Faith and good works' is another phrase, for instance, and perhaps no easier to arrive at: yet Giotto placed a pomegranate fruit in the hand of Dante, and Raffaele crowned his Theology (in the 'Camera della Segnatura') with blossoms of the same; as if the Bellari and Vasari would be sure to come after, and explain that it was merely 'simbolo delle buone opere—il qual Pomogranato fu però usato nelle vesti del Pontefice appresso gli Ebrei.' R. B."

then quite rightly that the genitive plural of the Goths in Gothic would be *Gutane*, not "Guthane." I cannot understand how this mistake of his was possible, since a whole paragraph of my article was devoted to an explanation of the form of "Guthani," and I expressly stated that Thebal was addressed as "God of Gods," not "God of the Goths." Thus Prof. Martin creates the "queer supposition" that the Goths might have called the devil their own god. I still confess not to know who Thebal is, as I had doubts about it when writing the little article. I thought of St. Theobaldus first, as I knew a stone with that inscription. The *Transactions* of the International Folk-lore Congress of 1892 contain in their appendix a picture of a little magic stone, which bears on it the words "Theolabd hoolo" (not having the volume at hand I quote from memory). The *lab* is apparently to be changed into *bal*, similar mistakes occurring frequently in engraved words. I am inclined to interpret *hoolo* as holy. But I am not quite convinced that the saint is also part of my magic formula. Dr. Deeck's interpretation of the syllable *cut* as C(onfessor) V(enerabilis) T(utor) is a little artificial, and the place of "Thanum" as part of the formula seems to me not entirely certain either.

Another point should not be forgotten. Whoever Thebal may have been, the two words *guthani* are pure Gothic, and mean *deus deorum*. Now it occurs occasionally that by chance, *i.e.*, by misspelling, by abbreviating, by combining two words in one, or by dividing one word into parts, in the middle of a certain text, there originates a word of a foreign language. All decipherers of inscriptions have to greatly suffer from this difficulty. But that two words beside each other, two absolutely correct forms of another language, which belong even syntactically together, and have a clear meaning besides, should originate in that way is very little probable, though, of course, by no means impossible. The fact that addresses like *deus deorum* are rather frequent in such conjunctions adds still some probability to this interpretation. I do not regard the matter as finally settled. Probably only the discovery of more similar inscriptions can give a final certainty. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Athenæum* can furnish us with new material. ALEXANDER TILLE.

MILTON AND RANDOLPH.

No lines of Milton are better known than these in 'L'Allegro':—

— a daughter fair
So buxom, blithe, and debonair;

and, by passing them over without a note, Prof. Masson leaves us to suppose them entirely original. He assigns the composition of 'L'Allegro' and 'Penseroso' to 1632 or soon after, and considers that Milton took little help from any quarter, "the mere suggestion of a cadence here and there." Thomas Randolph was a contemporary of Milton at Cambridge, and, though of the fastest of the sets which nicknamed Milton "The Lady," his brilliant squibs, which in MS. circulated freely among the colleges, were probably familiar enough to the sedate youth. 'Aristippus'; or, the 'Ioviall Philosopher,' was one of the most admired of these. It got surreptitiously into print (with another, 'The Conceited Pedler') in 1630. It contains the couplet:—

A Bowl of Wine is wondrous boone cheere
To make one blythe, buxome, and deboneere;

and without accusing or "convicting" Milton of anything, one may, I hope, respectfully suggest that when he wrote "buxom, blithe, and debonair," an echo of 'Aristippus' may have lingered in his ear. Halliwell (in his 'Dictionary of Old Plays') notes the parallelism; and also "the ridicule of the Prologue of Shakespeare's 'Troilus and Cressida.'" It is very mild "ridicule," mainly consisting in the line:—

I come, an armed Prologue: arm'd with Arts.

'Aristippus' is the most "topical" of skits; allusions abound, and there is no annotated reprint of Randolph's works, such as Mr. Bullen might give us. Some hardly need elucidation (such as "Banks's horse" and "Scoggin's fleas"), but there are others more recondite. Skelton and Taylor the Water-poet are mentioned more than once. Taylor bore no malice, as the following note, culled from a fly-leaf of Dyce's copy of Randolph (1668), now at South Kensington, shows:—

"In Taylor's 'Drink and Welcome,' &c., 1637, the following allusion to Randolph's 'Aristippus'—'But herein (as before) I shall loose myselfe, the subject [Sack] being most excellently handled, tasted, and well-relish'd both in verse and prose—especially in that late Illustration of Aristippus in which respect only it is held fit that Cambridge should precede Oxford.'"

The passage which Taylor justly admired runs:—

"But Sacke is the life, soule and spirits of a man, the fire which Prometheus stole, not from Jove's Kitchen, but his Wine-celler, to encrease the native heat and radicall moisture, without which we are but drouse dust, or dead clay: this is Nectar, the very Nephenthe the gods were drunke with, 'tis this that gave Ganymede, beauty, Hebe, youth, to Jove his heaven and eternity; doe you thinke Aristotle dranke Perry, or Plato Cyder? doe you thinke Alexander had ever conquerd the world, if he had bin sober; he knew.....that none could be a good Commander, that was not double-drunke with Wine and Ambition";

and so on, in what was doubtless the best vein of the contemporary "wine." In another passage—irregular rhyme, though printed as prose—we find the germ of 'The Three Jolly Post-boys':—

"For your often potations much crudities cause, by hindring the course of mother Nature's lawes; therefore he that desireth to live till October, ought to be drunk in July: but I hold it to be a great deale better that hee went to bed sober."

Aristippus tells Simplicius, the freshman, that in good liquor "you have an *Encucoli pedia* of Sciences, whose method being circular, can never be so well learned as when your head runnes round." One of the most amusing things in the piece is a versified string of schoolmen's and dons' names—worthy of the Competition Wallah. It begins:—

Aristippus is better in every letter
Than Faber the Parisienais;
Than Scotus, Socinus, and Thomas Aquinas,
Or Gregory Gaudavensis:

Hang Briewood and Carter in Crakenhorps Garter,
Let Keckerman too bemoane us;
I 'le be no more beaten for greasle lacke Seaton,
Or conning of Sandersonus.

Nothing escapes the whip-lash of the "college wit"—"Signior de Medico Campo"—"cur'd Sherry [liar by double licence as ambassador and traveller] in the Grand Sophies Court in Persia, when he had bin twice shot through with ordnance, and had two bullets in each thigh"; he cured, too, "the state of Venice of a Dropsie; and the Low Countries of a Lethargie." And such was Randolph's reputation for wit that many a floating thistledown, for which he was not responsible, stuck to his name, as in later days to that of Sheridan and Sydney Smith. The impudent

Si verum hoc esset, pauper ubique jacet,
In thalamis, regina, tuis hac nocte jacere,

was given to him, with Queen Henrietta Maria for an offended interlocutor. The story is older than either; and in a MS. note on it, written on the margin of the copy of 'Censura Literaria' in the Forster Collection, Dr. Bliss says: "There is no doubt on the subject. The speech here alluded to [of Queen Henrietta expressing her wrath with Randolph] was spoken by Queen Elizabeth, not to a Bishop, but to an actual beggar, who surprised the queen by the readiness and ability displayed in his answer." Dr. Bliss gives no authority, but he was an accurate man, and the dates permit of the "witty beggar" having stolen his impudence from Domenichi's 'Facetie' of 1665, which Mr. Hazlitt says has it, in Italian.

But there is not only wit and humour in abundance in Randolph, but an equal measure of good poetry, and both cry out for a well-edited reprint. J. D. C.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A JOURNALIST who is possessed of ingenious ideas and who devotes himself to inquiries regarding interesting subjects has found the opportunity of interrogating certain literary characters and of putting this question to them: "Who, in your opinion, of the living poets is to succeed Leconte de Lisle in the respect and admiration of the *jeunesse littéraire*?" and this inquiry is, I need not add, exceedingly delicate. What is the respect and what is the admiration of youth? and further, who are the "*jeunesse littéraire*?" Do we not see school succeed school with a rapidity formerly unheard of? and do we not hear the new-born poets accuse bards who have barely passed their thirtieth year of old age and even of decrepitude?

It is certain that "*la jeunesse*," at least the vast majority, admired and respected the great poet of the 'Erynnies' and the 'Poèmes Barbares.' But it seems to entertain the same sentiments for rhymers who have neither the majesty nor the austerity of Leconte de Lisle, and the master who has just died was the first to suffer from the fact. I remember his impatient gestures and his sharp answers when the talk turned on the admiration which the work of M. Paul Verlaine excited among many young men. Leconte de Lisle, who was never tender, used on such occasions to grow ferocious in his eloquent sallies.

It would be too severe a stroke of irony if the inquiry commenced by the journalist of whom I have spoken should end in the proclamation of M. Paul Verlaine as successor elect of Leconte de Lisle as master of the young. Everything is possible; and the delicate *intimités* of M. François Coppée, the philosophical reveries of M. Sully-Prudhomme, the striking and exquisite jewellery of M. J. M. Heredia, the refinements of M. Catulle Mendès, the cries, the sighs, or the blasphemies of M. Léon Richepin, the free speeches and the fine verses of the veteran *romantique* M. August Vacherie, seem, in spite of their evident superiority, at the present moment to possess less interest for young people than the morbid confessions of M. Paul Verlaine or the artistic novelties of M. Henri de Régnier. However, we shall soon see to whom the limited suffrage of the poets—oftentimes as unjust as the universal suffrage of the crowd—will award this kind of literary royalty, the sceptre which Leconte de Lisle in a way received from the hands of Victor Hugo himself. For—although some people have been anxious to dispute it—when Leconte de Lisle received a single vote at the Academy, he wrote to Victor Hugo, "You have nominated me, I am elected." Alone on the occasion among the Academicians, Victor Hugo had really truly voted for Leconte de Lisle. He himself said to me two or three days afterwards, "Leconte de Lisle n'a obtenu qu'une voix, mais avec une H—Hune Voix! Comme dans Hugo." And he laughed. "This vote and this H," he added, "he will find again in all the elections until he takes his place in the Academy."

Victor Hugo, who had given his vote to him, gave him his seat, and Leconte de Lisle was virtually elected when he made his speech under the porch of the Pantheon, before the coffin of Hugo, on the day of the funeral of the master. In his turn he appears to have designated his successor by making a canvas in favour of M. Henry Houssaye, whom he valued in his character of Hellenist since the 'History of Alcibiades.' Quite naturally this quality of *hellenisant* has been disputed in the case of Leconte de Lisle; that knowledge of the Greek language and the

Greek spirit which imparts so rare a flavour to his poetry and his translations—those translations which Victor Hugo preferred even to the author's 'Poèmes Barbares'—has been called in question. It has been asserted that Leconte de Lisle was a good Latin scholar and translated the Greek tragic poets from Latin versions. People have been unwilling to allow anything except the originality of his spelling; just as Charles Nodier refused to see anything in the 'Récits Mérovingiens' of Augustin Thierry but the new fashion in which the historian wrote "Klodowig." The truth is that Leconte de Lisle was brought up on Greek antiquity, of which pedants cultivate the roots, while artists and poets catch the scent of the flower. I doubt whether the poet who will succeed Leconte de Lisle in the respect of youth, which does not always respect that which is most respectable, will be as fine a Hellenist as the translator of Theocritus and Hesiod. Besides, one can be an admirable French poet without having translated the Greek poets; and, not to go very far afield, Béranger, who knew nothing, had picked the flowers of the oleanders of the Eurotas and steeped them in his little thin wine of the barrier.

I should make the young people laugh by mentioning Béranger, and M. H. Legouvé has vainly devoted to him a very pretty new book. The illustrious author of 'Bien des Bonnes Gens' is, as they say, abolished. Well, Baudelaire. Ah, were he alive he would succeed immediately Leconte de Lisle in the respect and admiration of "les jeunes"; or rather, there is no doubt, he would have weighed down Leconte de Lisle, which would have made the latter smile. "Baudelaire," he said to me one day, "was a good fellow who used to churn his brain as one churns butter, to find strange ideas."

At this opinion of Leconte de Lisle's the devoted disciple of Baudelaire, Léon Cladel, would have started with indignation. He admired Baudelaire above everybody did Léon Cladel, to whom a monument has just been unveiled at his native town of Montauban. And this unveiling has been quite a touching ceremony, for the destiny of that original and powerful, yet morbid writer was dramatic and painful. Intoxicated about art, drowned in literature, wild about politics, extreme in everything, Léon Cladel, whose name was not known except by a handful, but a select handful, of fervent disciples, lived only for the book and by the book. He loved literature so profoundly and passionately that this irreconcilable *faraud* announced, with real enthusiasm, the literary superiority of Louis Veuillot. And in Veuillot it was not the thinker that troubled him or charmed him as he still charms M. Jules Lemaitre; on the contrary, it was the stylist, the robust French peasant speaking the strong, clear, and high-flavoured language of his race, that of Montaigne and Rabelais.

The author of the monument raised in the south to Léon Cladel has represented the author of 'Martyrs Ridicules' and of the 'Va-nu-pieds' not as we knew him when he arrived from Quercy to conquer Paris, so he told his friend Gambetta—when he was young and his locks were long, and he had the beautiful brown face of a Christ. Carolus Duran painted a lifelike and masculine portrait of Cladel at that time, which is his masterpiece. But it is the pale, thin, sad Cladel of his last years that has been reproduced in marble at Montauban, a depressed, misanthropic Léon Cladel—mortally hurt, in fact—who lived poorly in a little house at Sèvres, consoling himself with his children, his flowers, and his dogs for his distrust of men. "Dogs," he said, "sometimes go mad: men are always so." Léon Cladel was not lazy nor disdainful; he was mournful. Although his admirable and devoted companion did her best to comfort him, he would willingly have taken for motto, literary and artistic, the war-cry of Jules Vallès, "Soyons navrants." He was

angry with life for not having realized his dream. Where are the men, and above all the artists, whose dream has ever been realized? Léon Cladel consoled himself with his recollections. The most vivid and the most dear to him was always that of Charles Baudelaire, the master who had written the preface to his first book, the 'Martyrs Ridicules.' It was Baudelaire who had taught him the magic art of words: Cladel has related with the piety of a literary Seide, talking of an author Mohammed, how Charles Baudelaire forced him to search in the dictionary for hours during a whole day for the absolutely right word. "There are no synonyms," he said; "there is only one word, a single one." One detects in this all the probity—a probity pushed to the verge of madness—of a Flaubert. I should be tempted to believe that Leconte de Lisle was right and that Charles Baudelaire was a worthy man of immense talent, who tortured his brain to appear strange, diabolical, and extraordinary. For instance, this satanic lover of the *femmes bannies* was, to judge by his love letters, the most confiding, the most tender, and, I should say, the most naïf of men. There are love letters which allow us to see the inside of human statues. Read the *billets doux* of that great sceptic of a Mérimée. One detects him (and M. Auguste Filon has just done it with much cleverness) in the very act of being sentimental. In the same way, if you wish to know how the dark and sombre Baudelaire spoke to a woman he loved, read a letter of his which has been published in a little amateur review *La Gazette Anecdote*:—

"Comment—comment vous exprimer à quel point je les aime, vos yeux, et combien j'apprécie votre beauté! Elle contient deux grâces contradictoires, et qui, chez vous, ne se contredisent pas: c'est la grâce de l'enfant et celle de la femme. Oh! croyez-moi, je vous le dis du fond du cœur, vous êtes une adorable créature, et je vous aime bien profondément. C'est un sentiment vertueux qui me lie à jamais à vous. En dépit de votre volonté vous serez désormais mon talisman et ma force. Je vous aime, Marie, c'est indéniable, mais l'amour que je ressens pour vous c'est celui du chrétien pour son Dieu. Aussi ne donnez jamais un nom terrestre, si souvent honteux à ce culte incorporé et mystérieux, à cette suave et chaste attraction, qui unit mon âme à la vôtre en dépit de votre volonté. Ce serait un sacrilège. J'étais mort, vous m'avez fait naître. J'ai puisé dans votre regard d'ange des joies ignorées....."

Can this be the writing of the author of 'Fleurs du Mal' and not of Octave Feuillet? The *petite gazette* does not give the epilogue. Here it is: Georges Cain, the painter, employed an old, old woman as a servant to sweep out his studio, and one day she said to him, "You collect autographs, sir. I have some curious ones. Do you care to see them?" And she brought him these love letters of Baudelaire's. "Oh! what beautiful letters!" exclaimed the painter. "And from whom did you get them, Marie?" "Why, from Monsieur Charles, of course. It was to me he wrote them, something like—something like five-and-forty years ago. Yes; I haven't always been sweeping out studios. I was once a model, and I was pretty."

So saying, the poor woman smiled a sickly smile. Charles Baudelaire had not anticipated this postscript to his love letters when he wrote his admirable and lugubrious verses 'Les Petites Vieilles.'

JULES CLARETIE.

Literary Gossip.

It is understood that Mr. Shadwell, of Oriel, will select from Mr. Walter Pater's papers such of his writings as it seems advisable to publish in book form.

MR. PATER's last publication, 'The Child in the House,' contains reminiscences of his own early years, and deals particularly with his first impressions of death—"the fear of death intensified by the desire of beauty." Though issued only a few weeks ago from

the press of the author's friend Mr. Daniel, at Oxford, 'The Child in the House' was actually written in 1878. Only 250 copies were printed, and Mr. Pater intended to issue it later as one of a second series of 'Imaginary Portraits.' He had two or three other chapters in view for this volume, including a paper published not long ago in an American magazine.

It is proposed that several friends of Mr. Pater should prepare reminiscences, to be gathered together in a single volume.

MR. EDWARD EMERSON, son of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson, will give two lectures at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, on the last two Sunday mornings of September. One of them will be 'The Story of Thoreau's Life,' the other will comprise the unpublished correspondence between his father and John Sterling.

WE are happy to learn that Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is engaged, at his summer home, Beverley Farms, Massachusetts, in writing the story of his life.

THE slab that is to cover the grave of Robert Browning in Westminster Abbey is almost completed, and will be sent to England quite shortly from Venice. Owing to the limitations of the allotted space, it was not easy for Mr. Barrett Browning to decide upon a design. The gravestone will be of Oriental porphyry, of which the poet was particularly fond. It was difficult to find a piece sufficiently large, but finally Mr. R. B. Browning met with one at Rome, as we mentioned some time back. It has been put into a frame of Siena marble, and the whole, though rich, is of the greatest simplicity, and in accordance with what would have been the poet's taste. The inscription will consist of only the name and date of birth, with an English rose at the head and a Florentine lily below.

THE memoirs of Barras, announced and expected for more than sixty years, are at last to be published by Messrs. Hachette et Cie. His memoirs, unlike those of Talleyrand in their published shape, abound in anecdotes, curious bits of information, and in scandals relating to his contemporaries. Madame de Staël, Talleyrand, and Fouché are no less roughly handled than Napoleon and the Empress Josephine. The reproduction of autographs and portraits from the Jubinal-de St. Albin collection (the portrait of Danton by David, that of Robespierre, of Barras, &c.) will add a further interest to the publication. After reading the first hundred pages of the opening volume, we come to the first relations between Barras and Bonaparte. Two chapters deal with the preliminaries of the 9th Thermidor, and supply curious details about Robespierre; another treats of the 9th Thermidor itself; a third the 13th Vendémiaire. After a long tirade against the Bonaparte family, Bonaparte, and Josephine, which fills seven chapters, we come to the rivalry between Barras and Carnot. The second volume embraces the political, diplomatic, and internal history of the Directory, from the beginnings of the new government to the *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor of the year V. A résumé of all the sittings of the Directory is supplied by the notes that Barras was accustomed to take after each of these sittings. The close of the

volume deals with the preliminaries of the 18th Fructidor, the part played by Talleyrand, Hoche, Bonaparte, Augereau, Carnot, and La Valette, and describes the violent scene at the Directory between Barras and Carnot. The third volume begins with the 18th Fructidor, year V. (4th of September, 1797), and ends a little before the 18th Brumaire, with the account of which the fourth and last volume opens. It thus embraces the interior and foreign history of the Directory from 1797 to 1799. The last three chapters of this volume are also of great interest, comprising the struggle between Barras and the brothers of Napoleon; the original memoir of the priests who were transported without sentence after the 18th Fructidor; the letters patent of Louis XVIII. (10th of May, 1799), promising twelve millions to Barras for the restoration of the monarchy; explanations of Barras as to his connexion with the royalist agent Fouché-Borel, &c. The fourth volume embraces all the period between the fall of the Directory (18th Brumaire, 1799) and 1828. It begins with a long chapter upon the *coup d'état* of Brumaire.

THE work upon which Mr. Rupert Simms, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, has been engaged for several years, and which is entitled 'Bibliotheca Staffordiensis,' is now almost ready for publication, and will be issued to subscribers in the early autumn in one large volume in double columns. It includes bibliographies of all native and resident authors, publishers, and printers of Staffordshire; and when it is remembered that Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Craik, George Eliot, and Dr. Garnett, to mention no others, will be included, some idea of the extent of the work may be gained. It is being printed at Lichfield by Mr. Lomas, who receives subscriptions.

THE Sub-Dean of Wells, Canon C. M. Church, is about to publish by subscription, as we mentioned some time ago if we mistake not, a volume of 'Chapters in the Early History of the Church of Wells,' from the twelfth to the fourteenth century. The work, which is drawn from documents in the possession of the Chapter, consists to a large extent of papers which originally appeared in *Archæologia*, and drew forth the late Mr. Freeman's warm eulogy as "specimens of the best kind of local work, and such as has never before been applied to this part of the story of the Church of Wells." These materials have, however, been recast and expanded, and their publication in an accessible form will be a real service to historians and antiquaries. There will be illustrations of seals and a twelfth century crozier, with drawings and plans of the Cathedral Church at different epochs. The publishers are Messrs. Barnicott & Pearce, of Taunton.

MRS. CHURCH is also about to publish a book. It consists of a reprint of the articles she has from time to time contributed to *Blackwood* and the *Monthly Packet* (a singular pair) on the career of General Sir Richard Church whilst in the service of the King of the Two Sicilies in the second decade of this century. Many of the adventures related are exciting enough.

THE danger of adopting romantic plots from the newspapers has been curiously illustrated in the case of a grim story re-

printed about a year ago from an American source. A young doctor was said to have resolved upon exhuming the corpse of a patient who had died of some interesting disease, and, whilst engaged upon his task, he was surprised by the husband of the deceased, with whom he had to fight for his life. This plot reappears, with various developments, in a three-volume novel published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, in a story contributed to *Tit-Bits*, and in a poem by Mr. Lewis Morris, all appearing within brief intervals, and, of course, independently of each other.

WE regret to observe the death of Mr. Thomas Collett Sandars, one of the principal writers in the *Saturday Review* in the time of Mr. Douglas Cook. With Cook he migrated from the *Morning Chronicle* to the new venture. He won a scholarship at Balliol, gained the Latin Verse with an unusually good copy, and became a Fellow of Oriel. His edition of Justinian's 'Institutes' is a standard work.

A MONOGRAPH on 'William of Orange,' by Miss Ruth Putnam, will be published in the course of the year by Messrs. Putnam. It will be in two volumes, illustrated. Miss Ruth Putnam has passed several years in Holland, Germany, and Switzerland, making researches for her work, and is said to have gathered some interesting documents not hitherto published.

THE book on 'Memorials of Old Whitby,' by Canon Atkinson, of Danby, which has already been announced in these columns, is now all in type, and may be expected very shortly. It will throw much light on the early history both of the town and the abbey, and will also put forward a new view as to the character and nationality of Cædmon. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are the publishers.

MR. J. A. STEUART has just finished the revision of a new story upon which he has been engaged for a considerable time. It is a romance of adventure, the scene being laid partly in Scotland and partly in Arabia, and it will be issued next month by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. under the title of 'In the Day of Battle.'

DR. UNDERWOOD, Consul of the United States at Edinburgh, who died on Tuesday last, was connected with the management of the *Atlantic Monthly*. He thus came in contact with Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell, and other authors of note in New England at the time. He wrote biographies of Longfellow and Lowell, and also a work on 'The Builders of American Literature.' He was, too, a novelist.

MRS. CRAWSHAY is going to award prizes in August, 1895, for essays on the following of Byron's writings: 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' (10*l.* and 5*l.*), 'The Prayer of Nature' (5*l.* and 2*l.* 10*s.*); and as no first prizes have been given for essays on the 'Morgante Maggiore' and 'Hints from Horace' this year, 5*l.* is again offered for an essay on each of them. The poems of Shelley selected are 'Ginevra' (5*l.* and 2*l.* 10*s.*), 'To a Skylark' (5*l.* and 2*l.* 10*s.*), and Eleven Poems, 1822, beginning with 'The Zucca' (10*l.* and 5*l.*). Also 5*l.* is offered for the best essay on Keats's Ten Poems, beginning with the 'Ode to a Nightingale' (Lansdowne Poets edition). Essays

must be sent to Mrs. Crawshaw before the 1st of next June.

THE first edition of Mr. Alfred Austin's 'The Garden that I Love' being quite exhausted, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have a second edition in hand, which will be ready almost immediately.

THE Montpellier papers have quite recently announced that the editor of the *Times* has died in London, leaving a fortune of 37,000,000 fr. They further state that his name is M. Delannes, that he was of French origin, and that an inhabitant of Montpellier, an *employé* at the Mairie, is the sole heir to this vast heritage, which has been notified to him by a Parisian agency. It is to be feared that this worthy citizen of Montpellier may be disappointed.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the most general interest to our readers this week are Public Libraries (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill, Report, &c. (2*d.*); Education, England and Wales, Report on the West Central Division, 1893 (2*d.*); Education, Ireland, Sixtieth Report, 1893 (4*d.*); Abstract of the Accounts of the University of St. Andrews for the year ending September, 1893 (1*d.*); Return, by Parishes and Counties, of the Property of the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire (5*d.*); and Accounts of the Royal University of Ireland (1*d.*).

SCIENCE

Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, delivered at Oxford, August 8th, 1894. By the Marquis of Salisbury, President.

PRESIDENTS of the British Association have not unfrequently taken advantage of their position to enlarge, with pardonable pride, on the brilliant triumphs of modern science. Lord Salisbury, with more humility, has devoted his presidential address not to the triumphs of science, but to its failures. He perplexes the chemist by asking him what is really known to-day about the ultimate nature and origin of the elements; he shames the physicist, who talks so glibly about the luminiferous ether, by reminding us that practically nothing is known with respect to this subtle entity; he humbles the biologist by exposing our profound ignorance, notwithstanding all that has been written, with regard to the grand central mystery of life.

It must be confessed that the failure of physical science to solve many of the rudimentary riddles of nature seems, at first sight, rather a depressing subject to bring before such a body as the British Association; nevertheless, it is a subject which has its uses, perhaps to some minds even a fascination. Anyhow, it is rather a wholesome thing to be occasionally reminded of our ignorance; and this reminder is especially serviceable at a time when men of science are assembled for the purpose of reviewing their work, and are perhaps disposed to exult in the fulness of their knowledge rather than to admit its imperfections. Many a member of the British Association may find a corrective of this character by no means destitute of a salutary and chastening effect upon the spirit.

"We live," says Lord Salisbury, "in a small bright oasis of knowledge, surrounded on all sides by a vast unexplored region of impenetrable mystery. From age to age the strenuous labour of successive generations wins a small strip from the desert, and pushes forward the boundary of knowledge." In what direction will the next advance be made? To the British Association—a body which admittedly exists "for the advancement of science"—this question is one of supreme interest. Possibly the intellectual activities of the day are working so freely that the boundary of our knowledge is gradually expanding in all directions; yet there is no doubt that the periphery tends to stretch at some points more readily than at others, while, as a matter of fact, there seem to be certain points at which it obstinately maintains a condition approaching to rigidity.

One of the most subtle enigmas, which has hitherto baffled all attempts at solution, is the dark problem of the origin of the chemical elements. Are they really primordial and ultimate bodies? Wherein do their radical differences lie; and how have these differences been brought about? Why is one abundant, and another excessively scarce? In the presence of these interrogatories the most profound philosopher stands silent. "Whether you believe that Creation was the work of design or of inconscient law, it is equally difficult," says Lord Salisbury, "to imagine how this random collection of dissimilar materials came together."

It is rather curious to find, in connexion with this subject, no reference to the ingenious speculations of Mr. Crookes. To him the elements present a mysterious fascination. "They stretch," says he, "like an unknown sea before us—mocking, mystifying, and murmuring strange revelations and possibilities." Is it given to man to penetrate the secret of their origin? Shall we ever know anything about the *materia prima* which existed before the elements were differentiated one from another—the cosmoical *protyle* of Mr. Crookes, the veritable *Urstoff* of the universe?

When Dalton, in the beginning of this century, explained the combination of the elements in definite proportions by assuming that these proportions represented the relative masses of their ultimate atoms, he gave a chemical and a quantitative meaning to that ancient theory of the atomic constitution of matter which previously had been merely a crude physical hypothesis. Then, following hard on the heels of Dalton's theory, came Prout's famous generalization that the atomic weights of the elements are multiples of that of hydrogen—a generalization which naturally invited the inference that hydrogen might ultimately be found at the bottom of all the elements, as a kind of fundamental principle. But from the moment Prout's law was enunciated it met with opposition, and in recent years the opposition has gathered in certain quarters increasing strength. The refined researches of modern chemists—notably those of the late Prof. Stas, of Brussels—have shown that the atomic weights of many of the elements are by no means simple multiples of the hydro-

gen-unit. Yet in the presence of such work as that of J. W. Mallet and of F. W. Clarke we shall probably do well to hesitate before lightly setting aside the principles expressed in Prout's law.

But if the atomic theory fails us in our speculations regarding the constitution of the elements, can we turn with more confidence to spectral analysis? Lord Salisbury refers to some of the achievements of this grand engine of physical research, but points out that it has left us as ignorant as ever as to most of the fundamental mysteries of the elements—in fact, some of these mysteries have been aggravated rather than elucidated by spectroscopic research. What is the meaning of the absence of the lines of oxygen and nitrogen from the solar spectrum? "If the earth is a detached bit whirled off the mass of the sun, as cosmogonists love to tell us, how comes it," asks Lord Salisbury, "that in leaving the sun we cleaned him out so completely of his nitrogen and oxygen that not a trace of these gases remains behind to be discovered even by the sensitive vision of the spectro-scope?" It will probably be thought that in connexion with spectroscopic work bearing upon the nature of the chemical elements Mr. Lockyer's researches deserve somewhat fuller recognition than they receive in this address.

Anxious inquirers into the ultimate nature of the elements have been invited to research in quite another direction by the famous Periodic Law. In dealing with this law it seems hardly fair to award all the merit of its discovery to Russia. Exactly thirty years ago Mr. Newlands enunciated his "Law of Octaves," which, though crude, offered a correct insight into several of those relationships between the elements which have since become generally recognized. But the work of Newlands, Mendeleeff, and Lothar Meyer, interesting as it undoubtedly is, has, after all, failed to shed much illumination on the obscure enigma of the nature and origin of the chemical elements. In fact, Lord Salisbury, summing up our knowledge on such matters, seems to think that we have hardly advanced beyond the point reached by the mediæval alchemists. It is not encouraging to be told from the chair of the British Association that "the boundary of our knowledge in this direction remains where it was many centuries ago."

Finding so little cause for congratulation in connexion with our knowledge of the chemical elements, Lord Salisbury turns to the discussion of that "half-discovered entity," the ether. The physicist undoubtedly needs a space-filling medium for the transmission of radiant heat and light; but in spite of the researches of such profound physical philosophers as Lord Kelvin and Clerk Maxwell—not to go beyond our own country—so little is positively known as to the real nature of this undulating medium, that sceptical people have been tempted to ask whether it is not, after all, merely a physical figment of the nineteenth century. Although few scientific men will sympathize with this incredulity, it must yet be admitted that the nature of the ether, like the parentage of the elements, remains an inscrutable enigma.

If the chemist is puzzled by the problems of the elements and the physicist by the

characters of the ether, how much more sorely is the biologist puzzled by the most subtle of all mysteries—the mystery of life! Assiduous work with the microscope and in the laboratory, undertaken by a growing army of enthusiastic workers in this country and abroad, has failed to lay bare the secrets of that "unknown force which continues to defy not only our imitation but our scrutiny." Ignorant of the nature of life, we naturally remain ignorant of its origin. The work of Mr. Darwin is referred to by Lord Salisbury in appreciative terms, but we are reminded that the success which waited on his writings was due in part to certain adventitious circumstances. It is admitted that his theory "has effected an entire revolution in the methods of research," and has "disposed of the doctrine of the immutability of species"; but it is properly pointed out that the extent to which a common descent of species can be admitted and the manner in which modification is brought about are questions on which scientific opinion is still divided.

Against the Darwinian explanation Lord Salisbury brings forward the famous limitation of the earth's age proposed by Lord Kelvin, holding that the biologist fails to wring from the mathematician time enough for natural selection, operating on the primitive organic types, to have brought about the great diversity of life upon the globe. Another objection urged against the hypothesis of natural selection is based on the impossibility of demonstrating its action in detail. The school of evolutionists will probably have a good deal to say, sooner or later, with reference to this part of the address; but they will hardly be disposed to admit that their principles are seriously disturbed by its little pleasantries.

It is interesting to find the Chancellor of the University of Oxford pointing out, towards the close of his address, what he regards as the great danger which besets scientific research at the present day—"the acceptance of mere conjecture in the name and place of knowledge, in preference to making frankly the admission that no certain knowledge can be attained." The agnostic attitude here advocated may no doubt be expedient for temporary purposes; but he would indeed be a bold man who, mindful of the triumphs of the past, should venture to hold that any given natural phenomena are destined to remain beyond the reach of scientific explanation. The noble President selected as the subject of his fascinating discourse a few instances in which science, in attempting to assault the strongholds of ignorance, has actually suffered repulse. Men of science, however, are not readily daunted by failure. Others may distrust and indulge in pessimistic views, but they stand firm in the faith of the glorious possibilities of their calling, and continue to press onwards in the assurance of ultimate victory. The unsolved problems of to-day are not to remain for ever unsolved.

CHEMICAL NOTES.

THE most important contribution to chemistry during the last few weeks has been made by Dr. Ludwig Mond, whose name is already so well known in connexion with the ammonia-soda

process and with nickel carbonyl. Mr. Mond's latest contribution to science is the large freehold house, No. 20, Albemarle Street, next to the Royal Institution, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Albemarle; this he has bought and conveyed, in fee simple, to the Royal Institution for the purposes of a laboratory for physical and chemical research. Mr. Mond has also promised to clear all the expenses of converting the house into a laboratory and equipping with necessary apparatus and materials for research work; nor is this all: he will further endow it with an income sufficient to pay all local rates and such expenses, and with a sum sufficient to pay the salaries of some trained scientific assistants. The laboratory is to be called, by Mr. Mond's wish, "The Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution." Its establishment will realize an idea which was considered by Faraday, Brande, and the managers of the Institution half a century ago. It is, indeed, a noble endowment by a successful man of business and man of science, and that it will be productive of good to science there can be no doubt. Mr. Mond hopes that others will come forward and supply the means for "the foundation of scholarships and bursaries to qualified persons willing to devote themselves to scientific work and not in a position to do so without assistance." Thus will England at last have an endowed physical and chemical laboratory, endowed not by Government nor even by an Englishman by birth, but by a wide-hearted man who has already conferred benefits on English science and English industry.

H. Moissan, with the aid of his electric furnace, the temperature of which probably approaches 3,500° C., continues to prepare new substances. Among these is a crystallized calcium carbide, CaC_2 , obtained in shining reddish-brown crystals with a density of 2.22. This carbide burns in chlorine, also in bromine and iodine vapour at temperatures of about 250° to 350° C. It also burns in oxygen and in sulphur vapour, but not in hydrogen or nitrogen. When water is added to it, it gives off pure acetylene and forms lime. Moissan has also obtained the corresponding strontium and barium carbides. He has also obtained a boron carbide, B_4C , previously prepared in small quantity by Joly; this forms brilliant black crystals, density 2.51, which are exceedingly hard, harder even than the silicon carbide which is now sold as "carborundum" for use in cutting diamonds and other stones.

Last year a patent was granted for a solution of formaldehyde as a new antiseptic material, under the name of "formalin": it is claimed to have but a very small poisonous effect on the human organism. A solution of formaldehyde is undoubtedly a most excellent preservative of vegetable products, and very useful for hardening objects for microscopic purposes; it appears to be a very powerful bactericide, but to have little effect on the growth of moulds, so that it may be useful in obtaining pure yeast cultivations. The fumes of formaldehyde, however, have a very irritating action on the mucous membrane of the nostrils and throat, and until more is known about its effects on organisms it should be used with caution.

Dr. A. Richardson has shown that when oxalic acid in solution decomposes, under the influence of sunlight and oxygen, hydrogen peroxide is formed, and the action takes place in sterilized solutions. W. Seekamp finds that solutions of tartaric and citric acid, when exposed to sunlight in the presence of a little uranium oxide, are decomposed, with the formation, in the case of tartaric acid, of aldehyde and oxalic, malic, succinic, and propionic acids. The action is attributed to the absorption of chemically active rays of light by the uranium oxide.

T. Effront has been educating the ferments of the acetic, lactic, and butyric fermentations withstand the action of fluorides; he finds that,

as with beer yeasts, the fermentative power is increased and that some secondary products are formed in addition to the primary products of the fermentation process.

The Russian Chemical and Physical Society, which commemorated its twenty-fifth birthday last November, has just issued a report of the addresses delivered on this occasion. They are by N. N. Beketoff on the progress of physical chemistry, by N. A. Menshutkin on the progress of organic chemistry, and by G. T. Beilstein on researches in the aromatic series. Russian chemists have contributed largely to science during the last twenty-five years, and their work is ably reviewed by the above-named masters of the science; the great master Mendeleeff is first, but he has many worthy *confères* and *coadjutors*.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK. Fri. Botanic, 1.—Anniversary.

Science Gossip.

THE Science and Art Department have issued the new edition of the 'Directory,' which contains quite a number of important changes, most of which indicate curtailment, or provisions for curtailment, of grants in aid, such as "the total of building grants made in any one year shall not exceed 10,000l." There are also various indications of a vacillating policy as regards the science examinations, which are not creditable to those responsible.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & SON announce an important work on 'Water Supply and the Construction of Waterworks,' by Prof. W. K. Burton, of the Imperial University of Japan. The book deals with the various problems connected with water supply, and contains an appendix on the effects of earthquakes on waterworks, by Prof. John Milne, F.R.S.

At the *Jubiläum* of the University of Königsberg Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia personally visited Prof. Franz Neumann, to present him with his nomination as a Privy Councillor. Prof. Neumann was born in the Mark of Brandenburg on September 11th, 1798, and in a few weeks will attain his ninety-sixth birthday. The whole of his long life has been spent in the service of the University, from the time when he became a *privat dozent* in 1839. A glowing eulogy in the Königsberg *Allgemeine Zeitung* reckons him amongst "die erster Physiker aller Zeiten," and he has, indeed, founded a school of his own in physical science. He long enjoyed splendid health, and until quite lately the aged mineralogist was in the habit, like Dollinger, of taking a long walk every day.

MUCH having appeared lately respecting luminous spots which have been seen on the surface of the planet Mars near the terminator, it may be well to recall the fact that some of these were first noticed four years ago by the astronomers of the Lick Observatory, one of whom, Mr. W. W. Campbell, remarks (*Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*, vol. vi. p. 109): "I believe these projections can be explained on the hypothesis that they are due to mountain chains lying across the terminator of the planet, possibly covered with snow in some cases, and in others not necessarily so." Mars is now in a position especially favourable for observations of the phenomena on his surface, as he was in perihelion on the 26th ult., and will be nearest the earth about the middle of October, a few days before being in opposition to the sun. A luminous projection was noticed at the Nice Observatory on the 28th ult., situated in the southern part of the terminator of the planet, and this appears to have been seen nine days earlier at the Lowell Observatory in Arizona. From the latter place it has since been announced that Mr. W. Pickering found the light coming from the large continental lakes on Mars to be unpolarized, whilst that

from the polar sea was polarized, apparently indicating that the latter is probably water, but the so-called lakes chiefly not. Confirmation of these observations is desirable.

THE murder in Tibet of M. Dutreil de Rhins, the Asiatic geographer and explorer, is a very distressing and, in some respects, an inexplicable circumstance. The last news received in England of M. de Rhins was a letter from Keria, in Eastern Turkistan, dated the 30th of June, 1893. His companion M. Grenard was then at Cherchen, some distance further eastward, and had been making researches into the topography of the surrounding country and into the route to Koko-Nor, which runs almost due eastward, up the Cherchen river and through Tsaidam. The late General Prejevalsky had drawn especial attention to this comparatively easy means of communication between China and Turkistan, and it is very likely that so interesting a point in geography may have tempted M. de Rhins to explore the whole extent of the route. It is surprising that so experienced a traveller should have been betrayed into a squabble over horses, but, of course, we are at present ignorant of the details, and in most parts of Tibet one's pack animals are every bit as important as one's food. M. de Rhins's age was only forty-seven, and his enthusiasm for science was great. His quarto volume on Central Asia, with its elaborate maps, is quite a monument of geographical energy and research.

FINE ARTS

Architecture of the Renaissance in England.
By J. A. Gotch and W. T. Brown. 2 vols.
Illustrated. (Batsford.)

THESE noble volumes contain nearly 150 large plates of buildings erected in this country between 1560 and 1635, and, printed with the text, 180 cuts of plans, portions of houses, and details large and small. All the exterior perspectives, and some of those which represent the interiors, are from very excellent photographs by Mr. C. Latham, a fortunate circumstance, because, as the writers say, the art of illustrating architecture by means of the camera has not been widely acquired, while Mr. Latham's skill is unchallengeable. The Renaissance in England really went through two phases, and it is to the earlier of these—which, chronologically speaking, very nearly coincided with the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and is associated with the name of John Thorpe—that this book in the main refers; while the later phase, which we hope Mr. Gotch may illustrate in another work, embraces architecture as it was practised by Inigo Jones, Wren, and the imitators of one and the other of those famous men.

That Thorpe's influence was paramount in the period illustrated in these volumes is manifest from the prevalence of Gothic elements, not less in the plans and the composition of the main features of the buildings represented than in their details. This is obvious to all who know anything about the conditions under which Thorpe worked. Very many of the plans remained essentially Gothic, as the habits of the people and their traditions required them to be; so that the result was exactly the opposite of what we find in Barry's Houses of Parliament, where a classic plan is concealed underneath a quasi-Gothic exterior. No doubt, in a considerable number of cases, the foundations of

older buildings influenced the plans of the new ones.

It is a fortunate circumstance that, despite the Civil War and its ravages, the abundance of materials from which Mr. Gotch and his colleague had to select their subjects is very great indeed, and the buildings are so widely spread that in nearly the whole of England, except the four northern counties (from the Hall i' the Wood, near Bolton, now sadly besmirched with soot, to Cothelie, high up among the trees that overlook the Tamar, and from Knole, where a great deal of Gothic illustrates what we have said as to the influence of the older style, to Park Hall, near Oswestry, a very much over-timbered, half-timber building, within a few miles of the Welsh border), the architect may find plenty of Renaissance subjects to interest him. Park Hall, which is much less known than Speke Hall, near Liverpool, is smaller, yet not unlike it, although very far indeed from being so beautiful, or rather so picturesque. The half-timbered structures of the woodland regions, as well as the more strictly architectural edifices of the stone counties, such as Gloucester, Dorset, and Derby, are included in this volume; and Mr. Gotch and his companion seem to have been embarrassed by the fact that a very large proportion of the best examples, such as Haddon Hall and Hardwick, have been over-illustrated beforehand. This is an advantage if it induced Mr. Gotch to leave the beaten paths, and we cannot but feel that it would have been well if he had gone yet further afield and introduced some instances less hackneyed than the colleges at Cambridge and Oxford, which everybody knows. Barring this it is impossible to award anything but the highest praise to the design, arrangement, and execution of these volumes, of which the typography and illustrations reflect great credit on the publisher, who has fairly outdone himself with regard to them. It is a curious commentary on the zeal and occasional intrusiveness of students that, while the owner of one of the most beautiful and well-preserved mansions in the country freely and generously allowed Mr. Gotch to draw, plan, and photograph, he stipulated that the name of his dwelling should be concealed under the comprehensive and not too correct designation of a "House in the South-West of England": see plate 26, where, in an angle of the chamber, a curious but convenient sort of indoor porch gives access, as at Broughton Castle, to the dining-room. It is an enriched development, later than the room itself, of a feature frequent in Tudor dining halls. We shall join Mr. Gotch in respecting the owner's desire for privacy.

Mr. Gotch has but a qualified belief in the importance of the share of the artisan in the erection of the buildings he has studied. Yet he admits that while a sort of architect, or rather a nondescript personage, sometimes called a surveyor, furnished designs or otherwise directed the general arrangement, to the artisan was confided not only the actual execution, but even the "imagining," as it was once called, of the carvings and other details. Although this was probably the case in insignificant buildings, and any craftsman could follow the types in vogue, we are not at

all disposed to go so far. The evidence of the architects' grave-slabs at Rouen, the unity and harmony of countless works in stone, and the existence of actual contracts like that stipulating, when the great Earl of Warwick's tomb in St. Mary's Church was in hand, that the portions of work should, in every detail and severally, be done according to a drawing to be supplied, seem to negative the idea Mr. Gotch favours. Besides, if the workman merely followed the fashion of his day, and, as he seems to have done, repeated the types that were in vogue, we fail to see where his alleged art comes in. That a good deal of freedom from control obtained during the English Renaissance we can well believe, because its indulgence accounts satisfactorily for the coarseness and vulgarity, the extravagance and want of harmony, which are but too obvious in the execution of nearly all the mouldings, carvings, and other enrichments of the period. The refinement of the Gothic epoch had quite died out, and craftsmen as well as patrons apparently chose the worst instead of the purest types. Had the nobler style exercised its proper influence at the time it was designed, c. 1600, how is it possible to imagine the preposterous obelisks over the door at Broughton mentioned above would have been tolerated amid so much that was good? Everywhere, as in the Earl of Leicester's tomb at St. Mary's, Warwick, the same jumble is observable, and barbarous fooleries deform the better parts.

The just proportions and choice picturesqueness of the façade of Ape-
thorpe Hall (1623) may be due to the eye of a cultivated designer—call him architect or surveyor; but, if we omit the foolishly outlined gable with a window quite out of proportion to it, and the poor finials which break without adorning the parapet, the whole structure becomes a simple and really elegant piece of late Perpendicular (see plates 15, 16, and 17). It is the same in other instances, especially in the Oxford colleges, and the charming Garden House, plate 29, at Montacute, which would be a pleasing piece of Gothic architecture could we abolish the so-called Renaissance features which disturb the proportions and destroy the homogeneity of the design. As it is, what can be more out of keeping or more insignificant than the feeble finials and obelisks that have been repeated to the destruction of the harmony of this work? The blank wall of the garden front of Lower Walterstone, plate 32, would be well proportioned if the sham façade, with its stiff statuary and meaningless disjointed frontispieces, so called, had never been introduced to deform it. No one can rise from an examination of books such as this without a conviction that, while some of our Renaissance architects borrowed much from Italy, they did not borrow wisely, and very seldom borrowed well. Of this we have a striking illustration in the remarkable Griffin Monument in Braybrook Church, Northamptonshire, which is deserving of Mr. Gotch's comment that "we should shrink from repeating the enormities which the designer has perpetrated with a light heart." Our author's sense of humour has lightened his labours in this case, and it may be that he means us to take this jumble of mon-

strosities as an illustration of craftsmanship minus art as it existed c. 1610. As a whole, it is not to be denied that there is rhythm and vigour in the general design of this undated monument of a presumably unknown person; and that there is a great deal of good carving, suggesting that the hand employed was more familiar with wood than with marble, in its multitude of incongruous elements, is beyond question. A far finer work of its kind is the striking tomb of Chief Baron Sir Lawrence Tanfelde in Burford Church, Oxfordshire, 1625, plate 36, in which stately grace and noble proportions are sustained by excellent carving. The design would be better if the coupled columns supporting each angle of the very fine canopy had both been Corinthian; one of them is now square.

Among the examples comparatively little known for which architectural students are indebted to Mr. Gotch is the graceful Porch at Elstow, plate 62, a thoroughly Italian piece of work, c. 1620. Lyveden New Building, where Gothic and Italian art have been harmonized with rare success, while the latter prevails, is still beautiful, though in ruins, and its proportions are of the most delicate description. Rothwell Market House (1577) is another delightful instance, likewise in ruins; we mentioned it not long ago, as well as Sir Thomas Tresham's Triangular Lodge at Rushton Hall (1595), of which Mr. Gotch has written much and wisely. Rushton Hall itself requires the care Lord Winchelsea bestows, and not too soon, upon it. Till lately it was falling to decay, like so many of the noble relics which are here described. It was at Kirby Hall Sir Christopher Hatton lived and danced; both Thorpe and Inigo Jones worked there. At Weldon, which is close to Kirby, there are, as in many other stone districts, some excellent stone cottages of a good architectural character, well worthy of the attention of modern designers. The well-known and highly picturesque staircase at Blickling deserves a better illustration than plate 59. St. Catherine's Court House, near Bath, is well worthy of more attention than it has received, though some of its details are, like most that are due to the period, coarser than they should be. Every one should admire the fine forecourt at Stanway, Gloucestershire, with its stately gatehouse; the whole is attributed to Inigo Jones, and the design and plan confirm the notion. Besides its connexion with John Dryden, nothing can be more picturesque and charming than Canons Ashby. Aston, near Birmingham, Mr. Niven has well described. Burton Agnes, Yorkshire, strikes the observer, as our author rightly says, as being a brick building which has strayed into a stone country. Bramshill is a noticeable illustration of domestic requirements in Thorpe's time. At Wollaton the modern housekeeper might live in the comfort denied at Bramshill; but the place, like a great many of those which belong to the Renaissance in England, is susceptible of a great deal of improvement. The kitchens and offices are badly placed. The porch of Cranborne Manor House, see plate 67, ought to please everybody; it is a fine instance of a recessed portico under an arcade of three semicircular openings. From Hanford Hall, plate 68, many good architectural pickings have been obtained;

there is much that is first rate in it. Croscombe Church, plate 77, has one of the most extraordinary Renaissance screens England can boast, or be ashamed of, because of its ugliness. We close our notes upon these capital volumes with thanks to the contributors for the activity and good taste they have exhibited.

The Orti Oricellari. By Leader Scott. To which is appended an Enlarged Catalogue of the Antiquities of Vincigliata Castle. (Florence, Barbera.)—By far the greater portion of this handsomely printed volume is simply reproduced from the same author's work on Vincigliata published two or three years ago. Unfortunately some few, and apparently recent, acquisitions made by Mr. Leader are arranged so as to invalidate much of the numbering in the former catalogue. Instead of extracts from Mr. Leader's 'Libro d'Oro,' or visitors' list, we now find the *menu* of a lunch given by that gentleman to the Geodetic Society. In place of Leader Scott's pleasant description of the Fattoria she gives us an account of the Oricellari gardens in Florence, for no other reason than that Mr. Leader has bought some of the antiquities formerly housed there. After recounting the meetings in those gardens of the Plato Academy, the *fêtes* there given by Bianca Cappello, and the still more indecorous entertainments of Cardinal Giovan Carlo de' Medici, she might have recorded the fact that in the cellars of the Orti Oricellari was discovered, some forty years ago, that Cupid by Michelangelo now possessed by South Kensington. How came such a treasure to evade the grasp of Mr. Leader? We hope soon to find Leader Scott engaged on some subject more congenial to her talents than the compilation of catalogues.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
AT MANCHESTER.
(Second Notice.)

ON Wednesday, August 1st, the Congress paid a visit to Whalley, halting on the way at Little Mytton Hall, a beautiful specimen of timber carving of the time of Henry VII., enriched with heads of historic personages carved in circular panels, and furnished with a gallery for the minstrels. The families of Catterall, Sharon, Holt, and Beaumont have successively held it. Mytton Church, close by, is remarkable for the manner in which the level rises from east to west, the chancel being many feet below the nave. There were lepers in the neighbourhood, and certain structural arrangements for their accommodation were pointed out. The other feature in the church calling for notice is the Sherborne Chapel, on the north side of the choir, where several monuments of the family which gives its name to the chapel are carefully preserved. It was originally dedicated to St. Nicholas. Whalley Church, which was next visited, contains a curiously carved oaken pew of capacious dimensions, with upright bars. It is called St. Anton's cage, and was built by Roger Nowell of Read Hall in 1697. When brought hither the people objected to its erection, and it was relegated to an adjacent barn, where it reposed for seventy years. Expensive litigation ensued between the owners of Read Hall and Moreton Hall, each of whom built a separate gallery and staircase on the south side of the church. This church possesses a series of good misereres, but there was hardly enough time at command to enable a full investigation of them to be made. Before visiting the site of Whalley Abbey, Mr. W. de Gray Birch read a short paper entitled 'Historical Notes of Whalley Abbey,' in which he gave the story of the foundation of Stanlaw Abbey, in the neighbouring county of Chester, in 1172 by John de Lascy, Constable of Cheshire, to be a Cistercian monastery under the title of *Locus*

Benedictus; but the inconveniences of the site had been overlooked, and it was found to be unsuitable in more ways than one. Application to the supreme head of the Church for relief resulted in Papal permission being obtained for the removal or translation of the abbey and convent to Whalley, in Lancashire, where a more suitable site had been bestowed on the community by Henry de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln. This new plantation of Whalley gave great offence to the adjacent Cistercian Abbey of Salley, which forthwith formulated a long list of grievances, showing that the rules of the order forbidding too close propinquity of the houses had been infringed, and that the price of provisions had thereby been greatly enhanced, to the annual damage of 37l. 10s.; but reconciliation was effected between the rival religious houses. The date of the migration hither is St. Ambrose's Day, 1296. The buildings at Stanlaw were not, however, wholly demolished, for it is recorded that the original site remained as a "cell" or subordinate member of Whalley down to the date of the Dissolution, but eventually fell into the condition of a farmhouse, owned at the beginning of the present century by Sir Ferdinando Poole, Bart. The abbot of Stanlaw had, in his own days, been invested with considerable dignity and importance, for he was, *virtute officii*, one of the spiritual barons holding under the great Earls of Chester, and having a seat in the parliament of those palatine princes. Many documents relating to Stanlaw are known to exist in the Record Office and British Museum, but they require publication. The foundation of Whalley was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the benefactor himself; ten years were consumed in the extensive building operations; and at length completion was so near at hand that in April, 1306, the greater part of the abbey and the whole precinct were solemnly consecrated by Thomas, Bishop of Galloway, or Candida Casa, in obedience to the commission given him by the Bishop of Chester. Subsequent years saw the completion of the refectory and kitchen between 1362 and 1425. Among other historical points mentioned by Mr. Birch was the tragic end of John Paslew, the last abbot, who appears to have been involved in the troubles of his time, for he was arraigned for and convicted of high treason in 1537 for the part he had taken in the northern rebellion, and executed at Whalley, the 12th of March of that year; two of his monks shared his fate. There are many important records throwing light on this house, and the more notable among them were described by Mr. Birch in his paper, which had to be cut short to enable the rapid perambulation of the ruins to be made, under the guidance of Mr. E. P. L. Brock, who showed how Whittaker, the historian of Whalley, had mistaken the position of the chapter house, and pointed out the supposed *Domus Conversorum*, which is a rare feature to be found now among our ruined monasteries. The exhibition of a well-made model helped the party to understand the ground plan of the ruins. In the evening, under the presidency of the Rev. E. F. Lettis, a lecture was given by Mr. A. Wyon, on 'The Great Seals of England,' with limelight enlargements of several examples. The study of seals has of late years been rendered more critically exact by the labours of Mr. Birch, Mr. Wyon, and others; but there is yet much to be done before this attractive branch of archeology can be said to be in an efficient state. New seals of all the classes into which they may be divided are constantly coming to light, and only the other day an altered state of one of Charles II.'s seals was found by Mr. Wyon.

On Thursday, the 2nd, Macclesfield Church was visited, under the guidance of Mr. J. P. Earwaker. The date of this large edifice is said to be about 1278. There are several monuments of the families of Savage, Legh, and Downes,

chiefly of the fifteenth century. At the Town Hall the maces of the Corporation were exhibited; the best is of the year 1693, and bears the royal arms of Great Britain as used by William III. and Mary II. The charters of the town begin at 1261, and are in fairly good preservation. The next place of visit was Gawsworth Church, Cheshire, an interesting example of the time of Henry VII., with several ancient monuments, and a record of a series of early fresco paintings which no longer exist. Three of these were especially spoken of: 'St. Christopher,' 13 ft. by 11 ft.; 'St. George and the Dragon'; and 'The Last Judgment.' From the lithographic illustrations of them published at Macclesfield in 1851, from drawings made by Mr. J. Lynch, they were not very fine, either in drawing or design. In one occurs a demon wheeling off to perdition a soul seated upon a wheelbarrow, which appears to be a local deviation from the conventional details of the imagery found in similar wall paintings, by way of appeal to the rustic mind. In some respects these frescoes may be compared with those of Stratford-on-Avon. Here the family of Fitton repose under several sculptured tombs of fine dimensions; one perpetuates the memory of Francis Fitton, who married Catharine, Countess Dowager of Northumberland, and died in 1608. Other effigies are those of Sir Edward Fitton, Bart., 1619, and Lady Alice Fitton, with her two sons and as many daughters, kneeling in a row, 1626. This lady, some say, is the "dark lady" of Shakspeare's sonnets. There are a few small brasses here, but they do not call for especial notice. Marton Chapel was the next halting-place. This is the finest timber-built church in England. It was erected by the Davenport family in the fourteenth century, about 1340, and the fine old oaken beams are in wonderfully good preservation. The church or chapel consists of a nave, north and south aisles three bays in length, tower, spire, and porch, all constructed of timber. The chancel is provided with north and south aisles two bays in length. The nave is separated from its aisles by four octagonal shafts or pillars, carrying arches of wood running up to the roof without any clearstory. The construction of the belfry and tower with uprights and cross-pieces is extremely curious. Very few specimens now remain of what was at one time undoubtedly the most common form of church buildings. The members afterwards proceeded to Astbury Church, where the principal points of interest were pointed out by Mr. Pullinger. Nothing now remains of the church which is known to have stood here at the time of the Norman Conquest, except, perhaps, a carved stone base or capital set up near the font, and a fragmentary effigy of a priest in adoration; but this latter has been too much mutilated to enable one to gain much information from it. There are also some early tomb-slabs with incised details. The earliest part of the fabric is to be seen at the east end of the north aisle, which may be of the thirteenth century. There are traces of fresco paintings over the arches of the nave, perhaps in reference to the original dedication to St. Werburgh or the later dedication to St. Mary the Virgin. The roofs are here the principal feature, that over the chancel being provided with a curious hanging niche or pendant. The roof of the north aisle is quite unlike those of the other parts of the church, and is either a curious instance of erroneous measurement by the maker, or the adaptation of a roof intended for another edifice and obtained elsewhere, for the arrangement of the beams does not correspond with the stonework, and looks very awkward in an otherwise elegantly proportioned church. Among the church plate are two flagons of extraordinary capacity, bearing inscriptions setting forth that they were given by Peter Shakerley, of Sommarford, in Astbury, eldest son of Sir Geoffrey Shakerley, Knt., in 1716. From this point the party proceeded to Little

Moreton Hall, a good example of Elizabethan domestic architecture, and the best black-and-white work in the county. Seen from the road, the overhanging upper stories, gabled roofs, chequered walls with trefoils, quatrefoils, and chevron patterns in places, form an irresistible point of attraction. It is of quadrangular plan, of about an acre in area, and a moat fed by springs encircles it. The front rises to three stories. Under the eaves at one upper window is a quaint inscription, "God is al in al thing: this windows whire made by William Moreton in the yeare of oure lorde MDLIX." Over one of the windows of the lower floor is another inscription, "Richard Dale Carpenter made thies windows by the grac of God." In the evening a meeting was held at Owens College, with Col. Fishwick in the chair, where papers were read: (1) 'On some Aspects of the Great Civil War in Lancashire,' by the Rev. J. H. Stanning, in which were pointed out the wholesale sequestration of estates, the prevalence of private oppression, and the hardships brought about by the irregularities of Peter Ambrose, the sequestration agent for the county of Lancaster. It was this state of things which largely contributed to the universal desire for peace, and led the way to the Restoration. (2) 'The Oldham Master Key,' by Mr. Samuel Andrew, the key being a method of archaeological research into the prehistoric condition of a specified district of 120 square miles, of which Oldham is the centre, which the writer suggests will form a practical basis for future investigation. This embraces the towns of Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Stalybridge, among others. (3) 'Shoe Lore,' by Mr. H. S. Cuming, dealing with the custom of throwing the slipper at weddings, and other similar practices; and (4) on the 'Early Occupants in the Vicinity of the Mersey, Morecambe Bay, and Manchester,' by Dr. Phené. The authorities of Owens College, who had kindly placed a lecture room at the service of the Association, directed the special attention of the visitors to their fine collection of prehistoric antiquities, and to a canoe and hollowed log, a fragment of a Runic cross, and the upper stone of a hand corn-mill, from the excavations for the Manchester Ship Canal. There is also here exhibited a fragment of the wall of a Scottish vitrified fort which is of special import to the society, as it has lately been turning its attention to these ancient and peculiar remains.

On Friday, August 3rd, the members inspected the fine cruciform church and various ancient timber houses in Nantwich. Later on visits were paid to Dorfold Hall, an old Jacobean building, and the churches of Acton and Bunbury, under the guidance of the Rev. T. W. Norwood and Mr. James Hall. In the evening the members and their friends attended a conversation given by Sir William Bailey, Mayor of Salford, at the Peel Park Museum, Salford, where Alderman Makinson, chairman of the Museum Committee of the Salford Corporation, exhibited and read a short paper on the recently discovered volume of Salford Borough Reeves' Court Records for the years 1597 to 1669. Several amusing extracts were read, throwing light on the manners and customs of the inhabitants of the district. A paper by Mr. H. Colley March, 'On the Roman Road on Blackstone Edge,' was also on the programme for the evening. The valuable pictures, sculptures, and works of art at present exhibited in the art galleries of this museum by way of a jubilee exhibition afforded much delight, and the original charter granted by Ranulph, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, circa 1230, making Salford a free borough, and appointing sundry regulations as well as conferring numerous privileges, was an object of considerable attraction.

Saturday's proceedings were arranged to include a visit to Littleborough en route for Blackstone Edge, where the Roman Road,

which is of peculiar and unusual construction, is one of the most notable features among the antiquities of this district.

Fin-3ri Cossig.

MR. ALGERNON GRAVES's dictionary of pictures exhibited at all the galleries in London, a stupendous work, worthy of a more heroic age than ours, is so far advanced towards completion that the indefatigable compiler hopes to have it printed before Christmas next. It will be a large quarto of about 400 pages.

THE Goose and Gridiron, a well-known tavern near St. Paul's, is, a Correspondent tells us, about to be pulled down. A tavern with another name, about which romantic legends gathered, some dating from early Plantagenet times, stood on the site of the Goose and Gridiron long before the date 1786, which is on a stone in the front of the present building. Wren acted as President to a still existing lodge of Freemasons who were accustomed to meet there.

M. CAIN, the well-known sculptor, has died at the age of seventy-two. He was born in Paris. At the outset of his life he worked in a joiner's shop, but he contrived to get admitted into the studio of Rude, and soon attracted the notice of that celebrated artist. His first contribution to the Salon was 'Le Loir et les Fauvettes,' which was exhibited in 1846. Success came to him rapidly. He gained a Third Class Medal in 1851, a *rappel* in 1863, a Medal in 1864, a Third Class Medal at the Exhibition of 1867, and a Second Class Medal at that of 1878. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1869, and a Commander in 1882. Visitors to Paris will remember his 'Lion à l'Autruche' in the garden of the Luxembourg, his 'Lions' at the Hôtel de Ville, his 'Lionnes couchées,' 'Tigre étouffant un Crocodile,' and other works in the garden of the Tuileries. His sons, M. Henri and M. Georges Cain, are well-known painters.

MR. MOWAT, of Pembroke College, Oxford, whose sad death has been recorded in the daily papers, deserves mention in these columns as an enthusiastic antiquary, as well as editor of *inedita* for the Clarendon Press.

THE probability of the Eiffel Tower being removed is one of the most fortunate things we have heard in connexion with the great exhibition, intended to outdo all its forerunners, which the French are already preparing to hold in the year 1900. The committee, which has full power in this respect, has, says the *Builder*, agreed that architects competing who shall arrange the site and design the buildings shall be at liberty to discard the ugly tower. If an architect be left to decide this point there will be but one solution of the question. Our contemporary rejoices with us that, as it says, the Wembley Park tower "is already stopped, with its four legs in the air, for want of funds."

PROF. HILPRECHT has arrived at Constantinople, to spend three months there in connexion with the Imperial Museum, and to complete the organization of the Babylonian collections, resulting largely from the Sultan's share of the excavations carried on by the American expedition of the University of Philadelphia at Nippur or Niffer. Last year the professor spent ten weeks on these collections. He has also been engaged on the publication of the detailed account of the American expedition. A special mission of Prof. Hilprecht is to present to Hamdi Bey, the Director of the Museum, the diploma from the University of Doctor of Letters. Now that the oversight of all the antiquities found in Turkey is in the hands of Hamdi Bey, he is the object of great attention from those who wish to share in their enjoyment.

MUSIC

Letters of Franz Liszt. Collected and edited by La Mara, and translated by Constance Bache. 2 vols. (Grevel & Co.)

THE best thanks of musicians are due to Miss Bache for presenting these volumes of Liszt's correspondence in an English dress, for the original was necessarily a sealed book to many admirers of the great virtuoso. Even before glancing at the present version there could have been but little question as to Miss Bache's fitness for the task she has undertaken. Her brother, the lamented Walter Bache, was the most earnest champion of Liszt's music in this country, and died while pursuing his crusade with undiminished zeal. Miss Bache herself is a good musician and an excellent German scholar, as may be proved by comparing any of these letters with the originals. Her conscientiousness in matters that may seem trifling is perfect. All proper names are given as written by Liszt, and not anglicized; thus Handel becomes "Händel," for, as the master drily observed, "The English always talk about Glück and Handel." Four letters appear that were not in La Mara's collection, namely, one to Peter Cornelius; a second to the present editor as a letter of introduction to Madame Tardieu of Brussels; a letter to Walter Bache; and one to the Philharmonic Society of London. The last letter that Liszt indited with his own pen is addressed to Frau Sophie Menter, and is dated Bayreuth, July 3rd, 1886. What proved to be almost a deathbed epistle runs as follows:—

"To-morrow, after the religious marriage of my granddaughter Daniela von Bülow to Professor Henry Thode (art-historian), I betake myself to my excellent friends the Munkacsys, Château Colpack, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. On the 20th July I shall be back here again for the first 7-8 performances of the *Festspiel*: then, alas! I must put myself under the, to me, very disagreeable cure at Kissingen, and in September an operation to the eyes is impending for me with Gräfe at Halle. For a month past I have been quite unable to read and almost unable to write, with much labour, a couple of lines. Two secretaries kindly help me by reading to me and writing letters at my dictation. How delightful it would be to me, dear friend, to visit you at your fairy castle at Itter! But I do not see any opportunity of doing so at present. Perhaps you will come to Bayreuth, where from July 20th to the 7th August, will be staying your sincere friend F. Liszt."

The master was spared the infliction of the cure he dreaded at Kissingen, and Frau Menter did not meet him at Bayreuth, for on July 31st Liszt died, what to him must have been a pleasant death, immediately after witnessing the greatest work of the poet-composer whom he had done so much to befriend—Richard Wagner's 'Tristan und Isolde.' It is almost needless to say that the voluminous correspondence that passed between Wagner and Liszt is not included in the present collection, as it forms a separate work. Scattered up and down the pages of these volumes will necessarily be found much that is intrinsically interesting to musicians, among the letters being many addressed to Czerny, Ferdinand Hiller, Schumann, the Bonn Beethoven committee, Clara Wieck, Chopin, George Sand, Reinecke,

Cornelius, Klindworth, Rubinstein, Raff, Lenz, Walter Bache, Grieg, Saint-Saëns, Sophie Menter, Henselt, Wolzogen, Eugene d'Albert, and many others whose names are more or less familiar. But it is as a man, quite as much if not more than as a musician, that Liszt may be judged through the medium of his correspondence. That he had weaknesses must, of course, be admitted; but his singularly engaging personality, united with gifts as a pianist such as few if any other executant on the key-board ever possessed, constituted a source of constant temptation. On the other hand, he was absolutely singlehearted, and entirely free from the arrogance, morbid sensitiveness, and petty jealousies generally associated with artistic life. As we write the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth is proceeding, and this colossal undertaking might never have had an existence but for the generous assistance he afforded to his still greater brother artist in time of need. The frontispiece to the first of these volumes is a striking portrait, taken when the master was still in the prime of life.

THE BAYREUTH FESTIVAL.

THE series of performances now taking place bids fair to sustain the prestige of the institution, making allowance for drawbacks which would seem to be inevitable, though they are surely susceptible of amelioration. We refer more particularly to the chronic defects of production which characterize the efforts of the majority of German vocalists—defects, of course, as much due to faulty training as is the unpleasant *tremolo* of French artists. This year there are several recruits, and all of them would be fully competent for their duties if only they could be persuaded to abandon their throaty delivery and to maintain purity of intonation. The faults indicated are, perhaps, more noticeable than usual, as two of the three works mounted are 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin,' in which vocal art, as compared with mere declamation, is far more desirable than in 'Parsifal.' In Wagner's sacred music-drama one of the representatives of the "guileless fool" is a newcomer, Herr Willy Birrenkoven, from Hamburg. Though not imposing in appearance, he is intelligent, and his voice is of the true tenor quality, and possesses considerable volume. Herr Max Mosel, from Cologne, and Herr Hermann Bachmann, from Halle, both possess fine bass voices; but by far the most acceptable of the new performers is Herr D. Popowici, from Prague. This artist has a splendid and well-produced baritone voice, and he is an admirable actor, his impersonation of Telramund, in 'Lohengrin,' being one of the most striking ever witnessed. The Bayreuth authorities are to be congratulated on having secured Madame Nordica exclusively for the rôle of Elsa. Her embodiment is familiar in London, but it has infinitely improved in matters of detail under the influence of the thorough rehearsals, in which the American artist, in common with her companions, has had to take part, and her exquisite singing gives unfeigned delight to the audiences. Another valuable acquisition is Madame Marie Brema, who, as Ortrud and Kundry, already shows herself an excellent Wagnerian artist. Some of the older performers evince but few signs of deterioration, Frau Sucher, for example, being in full possession of her noble organ. On the other hand, M. Van Dyck, though he may be still very impressive as Parsifal, is distinctly disappointing as Lohengrin, his vocalization being harsh and unpleasant, owing to his persistent use of so-called "open" notes, and his apparent inability to secure a *mezza voce*. It may fairly be said that the orchestra, under Herr Levi and Herr

Mottl, is, if possible, finer than ever. It is, of course, perfectly easy to discover minor imperfections; to declare with truth that the tone of the violins is inferior to that of our Philharmonic orchestra, that the quality of the first oboe is unpleasant, and so forth. But these little hindrances to perfect enjoyment are more than atoned for by the unity of the entire force, the exquisite phrasing, and, above all, by the soft, chastened effects produced by the screen between the players and the audience. The chorus, as usual, has been trained to perfection, and special attention may be drawn to the delightful rendering of the apparently simple, but really most difficult, Flower Maidens' chorus from 'Parsifal,' and the exciting choruses of nobles and knights in 'Lohengrin.' The production of the last-named opera has been as great a revelation as that of 'Tannhäuser' three years ago. In the first place, the senseless cuts have, of course, been removed, and the gain not only to the music but to the intelligibility of the drama cannot be over estimated. Among the portions restored are the first part of the first *finale*, a great deal of the male choruses mentioned above, the elaborate concerted piece (written in Wagner's ripest manner) which precedes the second *finale*, certain episodes in the bridal duet, the assembling of the warriors, and the touching concerted music, only interrupted by the return of the swan, where all beseech Lohengrin to repent his decision to depart. By placing the action in the tenth century, and adhering as faithfully as possible to history in the matters of architecture and costume, many incongruities to which we have grown accustomed are no longer present. Still more important is the splendid drilling of the chorus and supernumeraries. The differences in manners between the Brabantians and the Saxons are faithfully observed, and every one, from the highest to the lowest, is made to act—the stage constantly presenting a bright and animated picture. It is strange, and even irritating, that, with a far finer company of leading artists than at Bayreuth, the matters of detail above indicated should receive so little attention at Covent Garden, when, with very little expense and a firm stage-managerial hand, guided by artistic intelligence, they could be set right. At the time of writing rumours are afloat that, after all, there may be some performances next year, in order to raise more funds for the intended revival of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' in 1896.

Musical Gossip.

IT now seems more than likely that the autumn musical season in London will not commence until after the Birmingham Festival. Dr. Richter's orchestral concerts will begin at St. James's Hall on October 8th. Two days later Mr. Franz Rummel, the well-known pianist, who has now resolved to permanently settle in this country, will commence a series of recitals; in mid-October the thirty-ninth annual series of Crystal Palace Concerts will start; on October 22nd M. Johannes Wolff will resume his Musical Union concerts; and the end of the month, or thereabouts, will see the resumption of the Monday Popular, Royal Choral, Ballad, and other concerts. It appears, indeed, that there will be two series of Ballad Concerts this winter, one under the direction of Messrs. Boosey & Co. at Queen's Hall, and the other under the management of Mr. William Boosey at St. James's Hall.

We have already given particulars of the programmes of the Three Choirs Festival, which will be held at Hereford next month. The full programme of the Birmingham Festival has also lately been issued. The festival will take place from Tuesday, October 2nd, to Friday, October 5th, under the direction of Dr. Richter. 'Elijah,' a work so intimately associated with the history of the Birmingham Festivals, will, as usual, form the opening programme, and on the Tues-

day evening will be given Berlioz's 'Te Deum,' Brahms's Second Symphony, Dr. Mackenzie's nautical overture 'Britannia,' and Liszt's fourth Hungarian Rhapsody. On the Wednesday morning, October 3rd, will be produced, under the direction of the composer, Dr. Hubert Parry's new oratorio 'King Saul,' which will undoubtedly be the most important novelty of the gathering. It is a whole-programme work, and has been written expressly for Birmingham. In the evening the late Goring Thomas's cantata 'The Swan and the Skylark' will be produced, the programme likewise comprising Sullivan's 'In Memoriam' Overture and Mendelssohn's 'Hymn of Praise.' The libretto of 'The Swan and the Skylark' is based mainly upon Mrs. Hemans's well-known poem, but there are likewise verses interpolated from Keats, Shelley, and others. Goring Thomas had finished the work in pianoforte score at the time of his death, but the orchestral accompaniments have been written by Prof. Villiers Stanford. The Thursday morning will be devoted to 'The Messiah'; and in the evening will be produced Mr. Henschel's new 'Stabat Mater,' the programme likewise comprising Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture, Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, Brahms's Rhapsodie for alto solo and chorus, and Dvorak's 'Husitska' Overture. On the Friday morning the scheme will include Cherubini's Mass in D minor, the Good Friday music from 'Parsifal,' Palestrina's 'Stabat Mater,' and a symphony by Mozart; while the festival will conclude in the evening with a programme comprising Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' Overture, the third part of Schumann's 'Faust,' and Beethoven's 'Choral' Symphony. The principal artists are Mesdames Albani and Henschel, Misses Anna Williams, Hilda Wilson, and Brema, Messrs. Lloyd, McKay, Black, Oudin, Brereton, and Henschel. The choral rehearsals commenced last April and have been held twice weekly almost ever since.

A CONCERT tour has been organized in the provinces for Dr. Richter's orchestra, which has not appeared in the country for many years. The tour, commencing at Huddersfield on October 9th and ending at Brighton on October 22nd, will embrace some of the principal cities of England and Scotland.

AN important decision was last week given by Judge Colt, of Boston, in regard to musical copyright in the United States. By the "manufacturing" clause of the American Copyright Act of 1891 it is a condition of securing copyright in any "book" that it shall be printed from type set or plates engraved in the United States. From the "manufacturing" clause the words "musical composition"—which in the earlier part of the Act are mentioned together with books and other subjects of copyright as being entitled to protection under the Act—were struck out while the Bill was passing through Congress, mainly, it is alleged, because music engraving was so small an industry in the United States as to be hardly worth "protecting." Nevertheless the question arose as to whether musical compositions were not subject to the "manufacturing" clause of the Act, and nearly two years ago a test action, *Novello v. Ditson*, was commenced to decide the point. The proceedings on behalf of the British music publishing trade were taken up by the Music Publishers' Association, at whose annual meeting on June 27th last, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas Patey Chappell, it was officially stated that the evidence was closed, the whole costs down to date on the English side being 600l., and that the decision of Judge Colt was awaited. The judgment, according to a cablegram received last Saturday by the Music Publishers' Association from their counsel, Mr. L. L. Scaife, of Boston, has been given in favour of the British music publishers on all points. It is understood, however, that in any event the case is to be taken to the

Supreme Court, in order that a final decision may be given in the matter, and this will accordingly be done, the British music publishers subscribing another 400*l.* (1,000*l.* in all) for the purposes of the appeal. A circular addressed to the German music publishers (who are equally interested in the settlement of the question) asking contributions to the expenses has been met by the German Music Publishers' Association of Leipzig with a reply in the negative, so that the whole of the heavy costs must fall upon a few of the London music publishers.

A STATEMENT has been widely circulated in the Paris papers that the Scottish composer, Mr. Hamish MacCunn, has written a new opera to a libretto by the Marquis of Lorne, and that prior to a public representation it will be performed before the Queen at Windsor Castle. The rumour needs confirmation, but it is at any rate certain that Mr. MacCunn's 'Jeanie Deans,' written to the libretto by Mr. Joseph Bennett, is now practically finished, and, as we mentioned last week, it will shortly be produced by the Carl Rosa Company.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN is at his riverside abode, and is, we learn, engaged upon the incidental music intended for Mr. Irving's presentation of 'King Arthur' at the Lyceum.

THE German papers announce the death, at the age of seventy-six, of Carl Müller, who was for nearly thirty years director of the Cæcilien Verein and of the Museum Concerts at Frankfurt. He was born near Erfurt, and was a pupil of J. N. G. Götz, of Weimar, where he was for some time leader of the orchestra. He wrote two cantatas: 'Tasso in Sorrent' and 'Rinaldo.'—The death is also announced at Berlin, at the age of sixty, of Fräulein Jenny Meyer, who in her time was a famous concert-singer. She, however, retired in 1865, when she became one of the leading professors of singing at the Stern Conservatorium at Berlin.—Also the death is announced, near Dresden, at the age of eighty, of Herr Carl Rönisch, founder of the well-known firm of pianoforte makers to the King of Saxony.

DRAMA

LYLY'S 'ENDYMION.'

Aug. 6, 1894.

IN the *Athenæum* for the 4th inst. Mr. Joel E. Spingarn states that I assign a date to this play which is "conjectural" and "without any authority." This is a mistake. It is the date 1586 which can be fairly so described; for in that year the Paul's boys, who produced this play, did not act at Court, being under inhibition. They did act in 1587 and 1588, and it is to 1588 that I assign 'Endymion.' It was presented at Candlemas, the 1st of February, at Greenwich, which would be called the 1st of February, 1587, in the old reckoning. The "seven years," if they refer at all to Lyly's career, must be reckoned from his first play, 'Campaspe,' the 1st of January, 1581, when he was in Elizabeth's favour; not from 1579, when he was (as shown by his statements in 'Euphues') in disgrace. I am not concerned with Mr. Spingarn's further statements; but a comparison of them with my article on Lyly, in my 'History of the English Drama' (which book he does not appear to have consulted), will show whether the "numerous hitherto unknown facts in the life of" Lyly have been already discovered or not. My only point in the present letter is that the date 1586 is impossible.

F. G. FLEAY.

2, Park Row, Albert Gate, August 6th, 1894.

THE argument by which your American correspondent strives to prove that 'Endymion' was written in 1586 is hardly strong enough.

If Lyly's vague appointment in connexion with the revels occurred so late as 1579, his disap-

pointment when Tylney was made Master in the middle of that year seems a little unreasonable. Malone's dates for his two petitions, 1585 and 1588, which put back his appointment to 1575, seem to suit the facts much better than those of 1589 or 1590 and 1592 or 1593, preferred by most modern scholars. His repair to Court immediately on taking his Oxford M.A. (June 1st, 1575) is in accord with what seem the half autobiographical details put into the mouth of Fidus ('Euphues,' ed. Arber, p. 268). In 1575 the official Master was Sir Thomas Benger, but the active duties had since 1573 been discharged by his deputy, Thomas Blagrave. Benger died in March, 1577, and Lyly, if he had been serving since 1575, might more reasonably be disappointed by the appointment of Blagrave as "chief officer" on Dec. 30, 1578, and by that of Tylney as full Master half a year later. Again, if 1592 or 1593 be the date of Lyly's second petition, it is more difficult to account for the expression "those most false traitors.....the Rebels," from whose forfeited property he says he would like some pickings; whereas, if its date is 1588, it may refer to the fifteen persons executed on Aug. 28th in that year, as Mr. Fleay suggests, or to the property of some concerned in Babington's conspiracy, which was detected in 1586. Blount says, categorically, that Elizabeth did reward him; and the cessation of his dramatic work in 1589 (though I think 'Love's Metamorphosis' was written later, after the appearance of the first three books of 'The Faerie Queene') tallies with the supposition of some pension or sinecure received in that year, in which, moreover, he first sat in Parliament.

Mr. Spingarn quotes, in confirmation of his date, 1586, three passages where seven years' waiting or watching is spoken of, and says that all three are in allusion to his having waited for the mastership since 1579. Now the three passages are put into the mouths of different people; the first into that of Endymion musing on Cynthia; the second into that of Eumenides musing on Semele; the third, which looks like a proverb, into that of the page, Dares, chaffing some foolish watchmen. The first two are distinctly amatory. If Lyly wished in these passages to give the queen a hint about himself and his prospects, he took extraordinary pains to wrap it up and hide it away, and its discovery does Mr. Spingarn's ingenuity the greatest credit. But surely the number seven is chosen, in all three cases, as the almost conventional expression for a long period. And, if we must "apply pastimes," should not the application rather be sought in the relations of Leicester with Elizabeth, of which the play has been generally regarded as an allegorical treatment? It is, at least, as natural to take seven years from the festivities at Kenilworth in 1575, and say that the play was written in 1582.

I do not think its date can be precisely fixed; but there is argument for supposing it written after 'The Woman in the Moone,' his first production, and before 'Alexander and Campaspe' and 'Sapho and Phao,' both of which were performed and published in 1584. Blount, in his edition of the 'Six Court Comedies' (which was published in 1632, and excludes 'The Woman in the Moone' and 'Love's Metamorphosis'), prints 'Endymion' first; and the priority he assigns it is the more significant as the rest are given in the order of their production, so far as that can be ascertained. 'A Tale of the Man in the Moon' would form a natural pendant to 'The Woman in the Moone.' That piece, a severe satire on the sex, which has points of distinct resemblance to 'Euphues,' may be regarded as one of Lyly's indiscretions; and its unfavourable reception by the queen may account for its non-publication until 1597. The combative tone of the Epilogue to 'Endymion' implies that the author had incurred opposition or hostility; and in the play's extravagant flattery of Elizabeth we may trace his attempt to make good his previous deficiencies.

Yet another argument for the priority of 'Endymion' is to be found in the poverty of the comic portions, the talk between the pages, Dares, Samias, Epiton, and Sir Tophas, as compared with that between the pages in 'Campaspe,' or between Molus and Cryticus or Mileta and her companions in 'Sapho and Phao.'

The subject of Shakspeare's obligations to John Lyly is one that has never yet received adequate attention; but it is quite beyond the limits of discussion in these columns.

R. WARWICK BOND.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE title of the new play by Mr. Grundy, with which Mr. Comyns Carr will begin on September 1st his winter season at the Comedy, is 'The New Woman.' Mr. Carr has in reserve 'A Political Woman,' by Mr. C. E. Mallet, and a new work of M. Sardou, the English rights of which he has secured.

'BOUND TO WIN' is said by some authorities to be the title of the new play forthcoming at Drury Lane. Others assign it a still more promising, not to say presumptuous title, 'Success.'

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER will, it is understood, produce tentatively in the country a version of Hermann Sudermann's 'Heimath,' which it is expected may subsequently find its way to London.

MISS ELLALINE TERRISS has been engaged for the part of Elaine in the version of 'King Arthur' forthcoming at the Lyceum.

MR. WILLARD will on Monday transfer 'The Professor's Love Story' to the Garrick, at which house he will, it is anticipated, produce his other American success, 'John Needham's Double.'

MISS OLGA BRANDON has secured what are called the provincial rights of 'La Tosca,' an adaptation of which is being written expressly for her. She will also appear in 'The Great Pearl Case,' a piece written for her by S. X. Courte, the author of a sketch recently produced entitled 'Villon.'

'THE WASTREL,' a four-act play by Messrs. Henry Byatt and Hugh Moss, has been given, for copyright purposes, at the Royalty Theatre, at which house regular performances have been suspended.

'LOYAL,' a one-act comedy by Mr. H. T. Johnson, was played on Thursday at the Vaudeville, on which night 'The New Boy' was given for the two hundredth time.

THE full measure of success anticipated does not seem to have attended the substitution of Mr. Hawtrey for Mr. Wyndham in 'The Candidate,' which piece will shortly be removed to make room for a revival of 'Hot Water,' an adaptation by H. B. Farnie of 'La Roule' of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, first produced at the same house on November 13th, 1876.

A GERMAN version of 'The Bauble Shop' has been given at the Lessing Theater, Berlin.

IBSEN is busily occupied on a new play, the subject of which is unannounced, but which is expected to be ready by Christmas.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. F.—C. W.—W. & Co.—S. W.—C. E. H. C. H.—received.
A. S. J.—You should send your letter to some American journal.

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